The Outlook

Copyright, 1897, by The Outlook Company.
Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

CONTENTS FOR 23 JANUARY, 1897

THE WEEK:

The Indianapolis Conference 275
Machine Rule 275
Governors' Messages 276
Education and the Greater New York ... 277
Charities and the Greater New York ... 278
The American Economic Association ... 279
Public and Private Employers 279
Federal and State Liquor Licenses 280
The Business World 280
Canadian Waterways 281
The Benin Affair 282

EDITORIALS:

The Arbitration Treaty 282
Dr. Hall and Union Seminary 284
Poetry in England 285
The Gospel of Christ 286
The Outlook Vacation Fund 288
The Spectator 289

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

The Principle of Arbitration 291
The Theology of an Evolutionist 295
By Lyman Abbott
A Little White Ghost 299
By Virginia Y. Remnitz
The Pastor's Office Hour 305
By the Rev. A. H. McKinney
Going to School in Alaska 306
By W. S. Harwood

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Conference of Foreign Mission Boards ... 313
Women's Foreign Mission Boards 313
A Missionary Rally 314
East Side Workers 314
Wesley's Chapel 314
Ian Maclaren at Home 315
Dr. Pentecost Declines 316

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

The Last Quarter-Century in the United States (Andrews) 308
Modern French Literature 309
The Books of the Week 309
Literary Notes 311

CORRESPONDENCE 316
NOTES AND QUERIES 317
LITTLE PEOPLE 321
HOME CLUB 323

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper, containing this week 68 pages.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Check, Draft, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY,
13 Astor Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

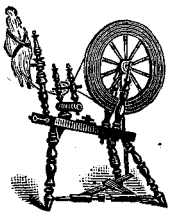
A RAY OF LIGHT

intensified and thrown upon a section of human skin which has been persistently bathed with **VELVET-SKIN SOAP**, shows the skin to be free from all impurities, fine, smooth and velvet-like in texture—hence the name, **VELVET-SKIN SOAP.**

COSTS 25c. A CAKE AND IS WORTH IT

SEND TEN CENTS IN STAMPS FOR SAMPLE OF SOAP AND POWDER

THE PALISADE MAN'F'G CO.
Yonkers, N. Y.



Registered Trade-Mark

Wash Dress Fabrics

For Season 1897

AT "THE LINEN STORE"

Attention is called to the large assortment of the better grades of Imported Wash Dress Fabrics now displayed on our counters, including

Printed Pure Linen Lawns, India Dimities, Organdies, Azalee, Brillantée, Batiste-Broché, and Dauphine Cloth.

Printed and White Piques. Plain and Fancy Linen Batistes. Fancy Linen Suitings. Printed and Woven-Color Linen Shirtings. Fancy Silk Mixed Zephyrs.

Percales, Madras Cloths, Cheviot and Oxford Cloths, Nainsooks, India Linens, Persian Lawns, etc.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

14 West 23d Street, New York

Wash Fabrics. Opening Exhibition.

Balsorine, Organdie, Plumetis, Neigeuse, Irish Dimity, Mouss line de l'Inde.

Printed, embroidered and open-work Linon.

Lappets, Madras Lace, Mulls, Lawns.

Etamine, Azaleas, Azures.

Linen Suiting—a novelty—representing the Blarney Tweed.

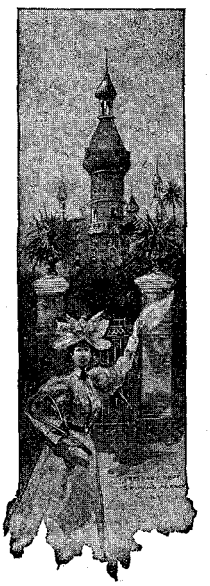
New in weave, effective in color, artistic in design.

Special attention invited to the new Section for Fine Cotton Goods, on the Main Floor, adjoining the Silk and Velvet Department.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway & 11th St.,

New York.



FLORIDA

The West Coast

The Health and Pleasure Seekers' Paradise . . . . . .

Reached by the lines of the

PLANT SYSTEM

. . . . . .

TAMPA BAY HOTEL

TAMPA, FLA.

Owned and Operated by the Plant System. Under the management of MR. D. P. HATHAWAY, Mngr. Plant System Hotels. The Casino, Theatrical Auditorium, Swimming Pool, and every Amusement.—All open December 3d, 1896.

THE INN, Port Tampa.
J. H. MURDICK, Supt.
Open all the year

THE SEMINOLE, Winter Park.
A. E. DICK, Resident Mngr.
Open Jan'y 15, 1897

OCALA HOUSE, Ocala.
PHIL. F. BROWN, Resident Mngr
Open Nov. to April.

THE BELLEVIEW, Belleair, Fla.
W. A. BARRON, Resident Mngr.
Open Jan'y 15, 1897

THE KISSIMMEE Kissimmee.
B. BUTLER, Resident Mngr.
Open Jan'y 5, 1897.

THE PUNTA GORDA, Punta Gorda
F. H. ABBOTT, Mngr.
Open Jan'y 10, 1897.

The Plant System is the **only line** operating solid train service between the East and Florida. Send for descriptive literature Four cents in stamps will secure you handsome book on Florida, Cuba, and Jamaica.

J. J. FARNSWORTH
Eastern Passenger Agent, 261 Broadway, New York

H. B. PLANT, President.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Published Every Saturday

Vol. 55 January 23, 1897 No. 4

WE regard it as a decidedly hopeful sign that business men of the highest character should meet in such a Conference as that held at Indianapolis last week to consider the present financial condition and future possible financial remedies, although we do not agree with two of the three fundamental principles affirmed with substantial unanimity by the Conference, and we do not believe they will be agreed to by either Congress or the country. These principles are, first, the maintenance of the present gold standard, which we take to be a repudiation of any honest, earnest endeavor to secure bimetallism; second, the retirement of all United States notes, which would involve substituting an interest-bearing debt for a non-interest-bearing debt, and diminishing the power of the people through Congress over the currency by increasing the power of the men of wealth through the banks. Our objections to these two principles we have often stated, and we do not need to repeat them here. The third principle we heartily approve, namely: "That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and a safe and elastic circulation, and especially with a view to securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof." We think the New York "Tribune" is mistaken in assuming, as it appears to do, that this favors the restoration of a State bank system. Certainly a much safer method of providing increased banking facilities for the country would be a provision allowing the establishment of branch banks and a reduction of the tax on banking circulation.

❀

It is to be presumed that the other and final action of the Conference was for the purpose of promoting the adoption of these currency changes by Congress. That action is embodied in the following very simple resolutions:

"First—That a committee be appointed to labor with Congress for the purpose of persuading it to take action to reform the financial system of the country.

"Second—That a request be made to President Cleveland to appoint a monetary commission of nine persons to prepare and report a financial bill to Congress.

"Third—That if the President shall refuse to act in the manner recommended by the Conference, the Executive Committee of the Conference shall select a commission of eleven persons to draft a measure of financial reform for submission to Congress."

We repeat what we have heretofore said, that no monetary commission will be of any practical value until Congress has determined certain fundamental questions, pre-eminently the question whether the issue of paper money is a function which belongs to Government or to private enterprise. We may add that it is hardly reasonable to expect that a Republican Congress will authorize a Democratic President to appoint a commission which shall be intrusted with the duty of shaping a financial policy to be carried into execution by a Republican administration.

❀

The victory of the machine in Pennsylvania, as shown by the election of Mr. Penrose to the United States Senate, has been followed, as was anticipated, by the victory of the machine in this State, Mr.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Platt receiving all the votes in the Republican caucus save seven. Except among professional politicians, it is safe to say that no one wishes Mr. Platt to represent the State of New York in the highest legislative body of the Nation; but, unluckily, that indifference to public duties which characterizes the whole country was indicated again in New York by the languid way in which the public accepted the situation. If a vote had been taken, Mr. Platt would, we believe, have been heavily beaten by the Republicans of this State; but they permitted him to elect himself almost without protest. If the movement in behalf of Mr. Choate's candidacy had been, as it ought to have been, enthusiastic, aggressive, and commanding, we very much doubt whether the legislative majority, tied hand and foot as it was by Mr. Platt, would have faced an aroused public opinion; but public opinion was asleep, as it usually is, and the voters of New York abdicated their functions, as American voters generally have come to do. In Illinois, however, there has been an awakening, and the opposition to the machine has developed so vigorously that the defeat of Madden has been effected. The opposition has broken out in several quarters. Some of the Chicago newspapers have shown a commendable energy and courage in opposing the rule of the machine, and public spirit in the State has taken the trouble to express itself. Illinois has rendered the whole country a service by showing what can be done by concerted public action. The indifference of the average American voter to the public interests as they stand related to politics is one of the most discouraging National characteristics of the times.

❀

Governor Clough, of Minnesota, and Governor Tanner, of Illinois, in their first official communications have agreeably surprised us. Governor Clough's biennial message to the Legislature is in the main a review of what has been accomplished during the last two years. Among those matters in which he reports progress is the extension of Civil Service Reform principles to the administration of State institutions. He claims that Minnesota was a pioneer in this regard, and that only two or three States have even now gone as far as she in providing for a non-partisan civil service. Governor Tanner's inaugural address expresses unlooked-for sympathy with anti-monopoly measures. He recommends that in all cities containing over 25,000 people the assessment rolls for each ward be published in pamphlet form and a copy given to each taxpayer in the ward. By this means the grosser inequalities in the assessment of various pieces of property could be prevented. The report of Labor Commissioner Schilling, urging that the real estate of the rich in Chicago is assessed at a much lower rate than the real estate of the middle classes, seems to have led to this recommendation. Governor Tanner refers to a general belief that "valuable property is assessed at a vastly less proportion than medium and poorer classes of property."

❀

For the public schools Governor Tanner recommends free and uniform text-books. Regarding the State prisons he shows a much greater deference to the sentiment of the labor unions than his predecessor evinced. Governor Altgeld, it may be recalled, insisted that the prisoners must be kept at productive work, even if they did thereby compete with free labor. Under his administration the contract system was done away with, but the prisons were supplied with the best labor-saving machinery, and thus under the State account system were made to yield an increased income to the State. Governor Tanner insists that the goods sold by the State in the open market interfere as injuriously with the interests of free labor as did the work done for contractors under the old system. In a most unenlightened way, it seems to us, he condemns the purchase of labor-saving machinery by which the good financial results of Governor Altgeld's administration were obtained, and recommends the substitution of hand labor. While The Outlook believes that financial results should be made subordinate to educational aims in the conduct of our prisons, the use of hand labor where machine labor is more effective seems to us as bad educationally as it is financially. It is a step backward toward the discipline of the treadmill instead of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a step forward toward the discipline of an industrial school. A good prison system should not keep prisoners from competing with free labor, but should fit them for such competition.

❀

In the new charter proposed for the Greater New York, the chapter on education involves some questions of more than local interest. When President Seth Low, of Columbia College, was appointed on the Commission, it was at once recognized by the friends of education that this chapter would constitute an important contribution to educational reform. In his report he advocates centralizing the control of the executive side of the school system and decentralizing the educational side. He would divide the school funds into two parts: a special fund for the purchase of sites, the erection, repair, and maintenance of buildings, the purchase and distribution of supplies, and the administrative expenses of the General Board of Education. This fund would be controlled by the Board, which would also appoint a superintendent of school buildings, a superintendent of school supplies, and an auditor, or board of auditors, and, finally, a city superintendent, who would bear to the boroughs a relation analogous to that of the State Superintendent to the districts throughout the State, who would be responsible for the conduct of teachers' examinations, would issue certificates to teachers, and would recommend to the Board of Education the minimum requirements for teachers and principals. The Borough Boards, on the other hand, would control the other, or general school fund, out of which the teachers are paid, would appoint the borough superintendents and their associates, and on their nomination would appoint all principals and teachers. These Borough Boards would vary in number from five to fifteen, but the work of visitation and inspection would be done by paid officials instead of as now in Brooklyn by the volunteer service of members of the Board. Messrs. Woodford and Dutcher, of Brooklyn, dissent from certain features in the report. They favor retaining in Brooklyn the present number on the Board of Education—forty-five; desire that all appointments of teachers shall be made on the nomination of principals; and in general urge that Brooklyn be left to work out her own educational system.

❀

Whether there should be a Greater New York is, or was, a doubtful question; but it has been decided, and if the city is to be unified at all, it should be consistently unified. There is no reason why there should be one principle adopted in all other departments, and another and antagonistic principle in the Department of Education. Nor can we doubt that if any principle of educational unity is to be maintained, it must be on the lines indicated in the report of the majority, as presented by President Low. The distinction between the physical and intellectual sides of education is real, important, and should be recognized. The erection of buildings and the distribution of supplies can be advantageously managed only under one central administration. There certainly should be a minimum educational standard, and there certainly is no reason why the work done in one portion of the city by paid officials should be done in another portion of the city by volunteers, who unfortunately, in too many instances, are local politicians. Giving to school principals the power of nominating teachers is practically tantamount to giving them power of appointment, and tends to the perpetuation of those machine methods and that traditional control which constitute the greatest vice in our public school system. If there is any one thing which the teachers should struggle to attain, it is that their appointments to positions should be free from the taint of political or personal bias by the appointing power. The teaching profession suffers more from this taint than from any other; the profession will never rank with other professions until positions held in the profession are recognized as the reward of equipment and ability; and the only way to secure such recognition is to make the appointments independent of personal and political favor. In brief, the method proposed by Mr. Low and the majority is that of a statesman familiar with the educational requirements of a great metropolis, while that proposed by the minority appears to us to involve

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the perpetuation of an essentially village system, ill adapted to the conditions of a great city.

❀

One of the most important chapters of the Greater New York Charter is the one on charities; it is also a chapter in which radical changes will probably be made. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, representing the State Board of Charities, with which she has been connected for thirteen years, and the New York Conference of Charities, presented an argument especially in behalf of the care of the dependent children of the Greater New York. Following the argument of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, the indefinite term of office was advocated. These bodies believe that the highest class of men cannot be secured when they are to serve for a fixed period; continuance in an office is an appeal to a man's ambition to do his best work; the fixed term of office divides his attention between the work of that office and the possibilities of future employment when the term has expired. Every person familiar with the needs of the dependent poor will agree that the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction call for the highest type of men. The State Charities Aid asks that a change be made in the method of removal proposed by the charter, and that the Commissioner be compelled to state in writing the causes of removal of deputies. At present under the care of the city of New York are 15,000 children. In the Greater New York this army will increase to 20,000, costing annually at the present ratio $2,000,000. Mr. Gerry states that during the twenty-five years since the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children 313,000 children have passed under the supervision of this Society. The number is appalling, and justifies the State Charities Aid in asking that a Department of Children be organized. The suggestion for a Department of Children is based on the belief that dependent children should be dissociated in the public mind from all connection with paupers; that by creating a department for dependent children under special officers, selected with a view to the special work that would be theirs, the means best suited to develop these children into self-supporting men and women would be found; that at present the officers' attention cannot be focused on this army of children, and that even in their minds the children are always paupers. To-day the children supported by public funds in New York are in over forty different private institutions. The Commissioners of Charities made an investigation of some of the institutions where children are admitted and supported by the city. The number of cases investigated was 8,616. On October 1 the Commission refused to pay for 1,102 children because it was discovered that their parents were non-resident, or that they were able and proper persons to support their own children.

❀

Another suggestion made was that the method of committing the children be changed. At present all destitute children are treated as though they were criminals; they are arrested and taken before a magistrate. The injustice of this is apparent. The fact that a child deprived of its parents should be treated as a criminal is a blot on our civilization, and the sooner removed the better for the future of the entire country. At present the amount of money paid by the city to the several institutions caring for the dependent children varies greatly. The Female Guardian Society receives two dollars per week for each girl under fourteen and each boy under ten; the Children's Fold, two dollars per week without age-limit, and, in addition, the last-named institution receives five thousand dollars a year without regard to the number supported. The Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls receives one dollar per week for each female child without limit of age or provision as to method of commitment. The Five Points House of Industry receives fifty-two dollars per year for each child maintained, not exceeding two hundred; the Juvenile Asylum and the Hebrew Benevolent Society, one hundred and ten dollars per annum for each child maintained; the Roman Catholic Protectory, one hundred and ten dollars per annum for the average number of persons maintained. The Conference of Charities protests against

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this unjust discrimination, and asks that the Commissioners decide on a sum to be paid to all institutions caring for dependent children under the city's care. It is also asked that both the Commissioners of Charities and the Commissioners of Correction shall be required to include in their yearly estimate to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the sum that they believe should be paid to private institutions for the care of children under sixteen, and also in the care of adults coming under the care of the department. The chapter on charities makes no provision for the training of paupers or criminals, and the Conference of Charities urge that some such provision be made. The Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women asked for the appointment of two women to the Board of Commissioners, who were not to be assigned to territorial jurisdiction, but appointed as commissioners at large.

❀

The American Economic Association, at its recent convention in Baltimore, discussed several topics of popular interest; and the positions taken by some of the most prominent members, if made widely known, would lessen the feeling of anti-monopolists and trades-unionists that American universities, like the English, are strongholds of reactionary toryism. Professor Henry C. Adams, of Ann Arbor, the President of the Association, condemned unqualifiedly the attitude of employing corporations which still assert their purpose to bargain with each employee as an individual, and refuse to recognize the right of the employees to act together and be represented by officers employed by themselves instead of fellow-employees subject to discharge from the corporation. The criticisms made upon trades-unions were chiefly because of their frequent failures to keep their promises regarding the quality of the labor they would supply. This is certainly not the criticism to which sincere friends of labor unions can object. If the trades-unions would exercise a stricter supervision over the quality of the work performed by their members, not only would the way be open to better wages from present employers, but the unions themselves might soon take contracts and perform work for which now a large part of the pay goes to a contractor. Professor Hadley, of Yale, who dealt with the mismanagement of corporations, took, it is true, a very conservative attitude regarding government inspection, but even he urged that corporations should be required to publish their accounts with such frequency and fullness as would keep directors from making contracts with themselves, and prevent the swindling of investors and of the public through stock-watering and kindred practices. Professor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, entered an effective protest against the claim of the conservative press that the increase in the savings-bank deposits of most of our States is a sign that working people are prospering. This increase, said Professor Johnson, does not mean that wage-earners are saving more, but that the savings-banks have become the havens of frightened business men; money is sent to the savings-banks because its owners are afraid to invest it in active business. His theory is that the rapid increase in savings-bank deposits has been rather the measure of National adversity than the measure of National prosperity.

❀

The latest bulletin of the Department of Labor contains an invaluable monograph, by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, upon the comparative wages paid by the public and by private employers in Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Mr. Stewart finds that in each of these cities the public has recognized the duty of being a model employer. The short-hour day—generally nine hours—is the rule, and the rate of wages paid by the city for the average workman is very nearly as high as the rate paid by private firms for the best workmen. The average rate paid by the city is about ten per cent. higher than the average paid by private contractors for a somewhat longer day. Baltimore and Philadelphia stipulate by ordinance the minimum "living wage" of city laborers. In Baltimore it is $10 a week, and in Philadelphia $10.50. The feeling that the public ought to pay the men the highest wages they can be made to earn instead of the lowest they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can be made to take, is, of course, at the bottom of these provisions. Mr. Stewart finds that the direct employment of workmen at high wages is, in most departments, cheaper for the city than the continuance of the contract system. He illustrates his proposition by the experience of Boston with its street-sprinkling. In 1894 this work was done by contract; in 1895 by one of the city departments. The saving effected was about thirty per cent., and better service was secured. The contracts for such work are not always as competitive in reality as they seem upon the surface. Sometimes only a single firm is in the position to take such contracts; often the price is fixed by a combination. At still other times, where the price named by the contractors is low enough, the profits are made disgracefully large because public officials are induced to ignore failures to perform them. Says Mr. Stewart: "The cost of supervision and inspection increases as the contract price decreases, until it sometimes costs almost as much to make the contractor do his work as it would to do it."

❀

State Excise Commissioner Lyman, of New York, calls attention in his annual report to the existence of an evil in this State which has been popularly supposed to exist only in prohibition commonwealths. In New York State, he says, 6,379 persons or associations are paying the Federal license fee to retail liquor who are not paying the State tax. Nearly one-third of these are clubs, claiming to be exempt from the State tax, but the remaining 4,500 are obviously breaking the State law while obeying the Federal. The reason for the greater respect shown the Federal law is, of course, the incomparably severer penalties prescribed by the Federal statute. The Commissioner asks the Legislature to make the possession of a Federal license "presumptive evidence" of the sale of liquor. It would seem that the Commissioner might act upon this presumption without waiting for new legislation. He has at hand the addresses of all persons holding the Federal license and not paying the State tax, and his force of inspectors ought to be able to make the liquor-dealing of such persons an extra-hazardous business. With regard to clubs also the Commissioner seems disposed to wait upon the Legislature instead of exercising to the full his present powers. He points out that liquor-dealers in all the large cities are organizing clubs among their principal patrons so that they may legally "distribute" liquor among these patrons on Sundays. Yet the only reason why these clubs are not being prosecuted is that certain minor courts have assumed that clubs are not taxed by the present law because the Court of Appeals held that they were not taxed under the old law. Inasmuch as the old law was by common consent so worded as not to include clubs among the places trafficking in liquor, while the new law was avowedly worded so as to include them, the Commissioner must know that the Court of Appeals' decision under the old law has no bearing upon the present. If he were determined to enforce the present law, he would at once appeal one of these cases from the police court to the Court of Appeals. It is not necessary for him to remain quiescent until the Legislature again votes that liquor-drinking among all classes shall be taxed alike.

❀

Last week's bank clearings were less than those for the like week a year ago, but business failures were fewer. There is a continued flow of currency from the interior towards the metropolis. It has now brought about some demoralization both in rates for foreign exchange and in rates for money. Prices of railway stocks and bonds, and of Government bonds, continue firm, but during the week two railway properties have become decidedly depressed: the Union Pacific by reason of the defeat of the bill for funding the indebtedness to the Government, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, which has now passed into receivers' hands. There is considerable talk of restricting the production of the New England mills, owing to the great accumulation of print-cloths. Against this may be set the increase in the production of iron. The operations of the Sugar Trust in the coffee market are followed with keen interest. The week abroad has been of more moment. While the Bank of England keeps its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

minimum rate of discount unchanged, the terrible news from India is, of course, having a depressing influence on trade, both in England and in India. In the famine districts there have been recent rains, but more are urgently needed. Indian money rates have become stringent, being ten per cent. in Bombay, and from twelve to fifteen per cent. in the country. In Paris, too, there is great anxiety among capitalists—owing to their extraordinarily large holdings in Turkish and Spanish securities—about the settlement of the Armenian and Cuban questions. This anxiety has even depressed a matter in which all Parisians take pride, the Universal Exhibition of 1900. Sales of Exhibition bonds have recently been made by the underwriters at a loss of ten per cent. Financial conditions in Germany are more satisfactory, despite the outcry at the restrictions of the new Bourse law. In Austria the Government is so satisfied with the success of its four per cent. loan a year since that it now proposes to emit one at three and one-half per cent. In Russia we have the statement of the Finance Minister, M. de Witte, that the Government will definitely adopt the gold standard. Turning to South Africa, we find great losses both from drought and rinderpest. As an offset, there has been an improvement in mining properties.

❀

Last week the Bureau of Statistics at Washington published the returns of our foreign commerce for the calendar year 1896. The year has a peculiar significance, for its export trade reaches the largest total in our history. The excess of exports over imports amounts to over $325,000,000, and breaks the record of this country's excess of exports over imports. The figures nearest these were those of 1878, but 1896 exceeded 1878 by $20,000,000, and our exports were larger by $35,000,000 than those for 1891, the year which had hitherto given the highest total of exports. Our favorable balance is generally attributed to the increase in the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, and mineral oil. The net excess of gold imports during 1896 was $46,000,000, as against a net excess of gold exports in 1895 of $72,000,000—a difference of $118,000,000 in our favor. Our records show no single fiscal year since 1878 when we brought in more gold than we sent out. Last year's exports of silver were heavier than in any other year of the country's history. In connection with these facts it is interesting to know that the Treasury's gold reserve, which stood at only $44,500,000 last February, is now over $141,000,000. Despite some analogous conditions to those obtaining in the early days of the prosperous times that began in 1879, it will not do immediately to fancy that a similar era is now beginning; we should rather hope for a steadier and safer if slower improvement.

❀

The Deep Waterways Commission appointed by President Cleveland in 1889 has reported, and strongly indorses the ship canal project between the United States and Canada. It recommends a waterway depth of twenty-six to thirty feet, accommodating ocean steamers, and asks for an appropriation of $25,000 for preliminary surveys. This great project has ardent supporters on both sides of the line, and several meetings of the International Deep Waterways Commission have been strongly in its favor. The great difficulty of our farming population in the West and Northwest has been to get cheaper transportation to the seaboard, the saving thereon being clear gain to them. The farmers of the Canadian Northwest are equally interested. Larger steamers have made cheaper freights, and the doing away with charges for transshipment also appeals strongly to the grain-producer. Our Government has already deepened the channel from the head of Lake Superior so that vessels of twenty feet draft can go from Chicago and Duluth as far as Buffalo. It is recommended by the Commission, not only that the channel be further deepened, but that it shall be extended to the seaboard. The great object is to be able to load ocean steamers and let them have free passage, without transshipment, from the head of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan to Liverpool and other foreign ports. Our own shippers naturally look upon New York City as the terminus of this great waterway, while the Canadians

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prefer Montreal. Both are equally resolved to bring all possible influence to bear upon their respective Governments in furtherance of the project; and we have already referred to Mr. Laurier's offer of co-operation with our Government when legislative action becomes necessary. Local opposition is, of course, to be expected. Montreal is hostile, so is Buffalo, while New York is at least indifferent. But this is the hostility of local interests which do not wish to lose the profits of storage and transshipment, and it in no wise discredits the general plan indorsed by the Commission. In the words of one of the leading promoters, "the object of the deep waterways movement is to place the wheat of the American and Canadian Northwest in Liverpool at no greater freight-rate per bushel than now obtains to New York and Montreal."

❀

England has another small war on her hands. Benin is a West African community, part of Sokoto, with which larger district both France and England have tried to establish relations. The chief, or king, of Benin is a man of the most barbarous and bloodthirsty instincts, and his acts of cruelty have made Benin perhaps the most benighted corner of the globe. A "peace mission," composed partly of Englishmen, last year attempted to reach Benin City, and the reports that the whole party has been massacred have caused the English Colonial Office to prepare for an armed expedition which will no doubt depose or try and execute the "king" of Benin. It is understood that this native chief has collected great stores of ivory, and the traders are eagerly looking forward to the opening up of the country. Turning from English interests in Africa to those in India, we find that the plague, or Black Death, of which we spoke last week, continues to devastate Bombay; over half of the people of that city have fled, and the deaths are numbered by the thousand. Even European cities are beginning to show signs of fear that the epidemic may spread, and to plan concerted measures to ward it off. Famine also continues its ravages, and the condition of the poorer classes in whole districts is lamentable. Already a relief fund of $400,000 has been raised in London, and it is expected that it will be at least doubled.

❀

The Arbitration Treaty

Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing against International Arbitration in the "Fortnightly Review" for December, closes his article with what is in form the statement of a fact, but is in essential spirit his presentation of an ideal: "On which side right stands can rarely be discovered, and, this being so, force is still the ultimate arbiter."

Upwards of twenty-five centuries ago, when force was the only arbiter, and no serious attempt was made to determine in controversies on which side right stands, the prophet Isaiah, with an audacity of courage and an apparent extravagance of hope rarely equaled even among the Hebrew prophets, wrote: "All the armor of the armed man in the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood, shall even be for burning, for fuel of fire." Translate this into modern journalistic English and its equivalent would be: All your white squadrons and your harbor fortifications are only fuel for a bonfire.

These two utterances—that of the modern magazine writer and that of the ancient prophet—present the contrast between two tendencies which have been at work ever since Isaiah's time. The Outlook emphatically accepts Isaiah's utterance. It presents as its ideal the time when there shall be no fortification at any harbor, nor encampment on any hill, nor squadron on any sea. Let us present the issue clearly: On the one side force, on the other reason; on the one side a pessimistic abandonment of all attempt to find "on which side stands the right," on the other faith in human intelligence and human conscience; the one policy reverting to the condition of the forests where wild beasts live ever in chronic war, the other pushing forward toward the kingdom of heaven, where reigns eternal peace.

The one doctrine has given to the world for homes fortified castles protected by moat and drawbridge and portcullis, with loopholes for windows; walled cities, and every city the rival and enemy of its neighbor; in England half a dozen

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

separate kingdoms in perpetual warfare with each other, in Germany a congeries of separate kingdoms in perpetual struggle, in America colonies jealous and hostile; labor disorganized because the laborer must always be ready to drop his spinning-wheel for a spear or a musket; agriculture enslaved because the farmer could plow his fields only as protected by a liege lord whose vassal he must be, in payment for protection; in time of peace enormous armaments and burdensome taxation, in time of war rapine, fire, pillage, and death—no home safe, no property, no life, no woman's honor. The other doctrine has given us homes unarmed because protected by law; cities unwalled, with ingress and egress free; the hum of busy industry in the factory, the song of the reaper in the field; united England, Germany, America, adjusting all difficulties between different sections by reason and justice; highways unmolested stretching from ocean to ocean, commerce unconvoyed sailing from shore to shore. The one sets man against his fellow-man and every country against its neighbor country, and abandons all hope of finding on which side justice stands; the other establishes law, enthrones reason, maintains justice, builds on the supremacy of conscience, and leads on to the day of universal brotherhood.

In the presence of this issue all criticisms on the details of the treaty which has been signed for the settlement of controversies between England and the United States are of minor importance. The treaty is not perfect. In the nature of the case it is a compromise, not entirely satisfactory to either party—tentative and experimental—a preparation for something more thorough and complete in the future; but the general result ought not to be hazarded by amendments nor by long delays. It is far more important that the prompt ratification of the treaty should show the cordial feeling of this country in its favor than that the treaty itself should be wholly free from objectionable features of minor importance. It is, unhappily, not improbable that, under pretense of amending, it may be long delayed or even defeated altogether. For there is opposition to it, the more dangerous because hypocritically hidden under various guises: opposition born of mere unreasoning and unreasonable jealousy of England; born of the desire of slipshod statesmen to avoid wrestling with the real and serious problems of our National life by creating factitious international problems; born of a pseudo-Americanism which thinks it patriotic to believe that America never can be wrong, nor any people who have or think they have some opposing interest can be right; born of the mere morbid desire to see a fight—relic of the bulldog, without his bravery—a desire left in too many half-made men; born, worst parentage of all, in a willingness to speculate out of war preparations and war scares, if not out of war itself—out of building of forts and navies, out of panics and succeeding booms, out of furnishing food and munitions for soldiers in the field, or coffins for their burial.

We can respect war, in certain conditions, and we are quite of opinion, with Ruskin, that there are evils worse than war. One of them is the cowardly playing at war in mock heroics, the bluster and braggadocio that tries to pass itself off for courage. One can see something to admire in the animal bravery of the prize-fighter, who dares give and take hard blows, but nothing in the ring of betting spectators who cry "St' boy!" from a safe distance. One can honor the soldier who, if the United States should ever become embroiled in war with Spain or England, will bear the brunt of the conflict. But what we now have to consider is the pugnacious warrior in the editor's chair or the Senate Chamber, who cries for war that he may win subscribers, or gain cheap applause, or secure a re-election, or make a profit out of the rise or fall of prices in Wall Street. And it is from such sources as these that the chief opposition to a permanent treaty of arbitration with Great Britain will come—if it comes at all.

Whether it comes at all will depend, not on diplomats or Presidents, or Senate or Parliament; it will depend upon the people. The time is not yet for jubilation, but for instant and energetic measures to awaken public opinion throughout the country and give it expression at Washington. Let every reader of this article write to the Senators of his State urging the ratification of this treaty. Let every minister who believes in the Prince

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Peace preach on this theme. Let every editor who believes in the power of the press use it in the cause of Arbitration. Let meetings be organized in every State of the Union, and as far as possible in every city, town, and village. This *may* be necessary to secure the ratification of this treaty by the Senate. It *is* necessary to secure its intelligent ratification by the people of the United States. And if this treaty is indeed to put an end to war between these two Anglo-Saxon peoples, it must be understood by the peoples of both countries, and by them ratified and confirmed.

❀

Dr. Hall and Union Seminary

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall has been nominated to fill the office of President of Union Theological Seminary, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hastings on account of his health; and although the election is yet to take place, it is an open secret that this nomination signifies the unanimous desire, not only of the Board of Trustees, but of the Presbytery and Synod as well. If the election is consummated and the office is accepted, it will mean an end to the long war of which, by no fault of its own, this honored institution of learning has been the center. And the peace thus secured will be consonant both with liberty and honor. For Dr. Hall is a man of both faith and freedom. There is a freedom which is born of impatience with restraint, and one which is born of harmony with law. Dr. Hall's is of the latter kind. Free, he is wholly unpolemical, assumes and exercises his freedom without fighting for it, and never thinks of denying to others the liberty so sacred to himself. Such a man wins the confidence of both conservatives and radicals, not by contriving politic compromises, but by unconsciously appealing to that spirit of loyalty to truth and that spirit of loyalty to liberty which are essentially one in the hearts of all true men.

Dr. Hall was graduated from Williams College in 1872, spent two years at Union Theological Seminary and one year in London and Edinburgh, was made an alumnus of Union by act of the Board, and after a pastorate of a year and a half with the Union Presbyterian Church at Newburg (December, 1875–May, 1877), accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, where he has been since that time. Under his pastorate this church, whose future when he went to it was problematical, has become one of the most influential in the city. It is especially strong in young men; and it is doubtful whether any clergyman of his denomination in the country exercises a more uniformly inspiring influence over young men than he. His pastoral genius —for it is nothing less—has made him a welcome and intimate friend in the families of his congregation, while his more public ministry has given him a position of acknowledged influence in movements for the public welfare outside his parish.

It is hard for either his parish or his city to surrender such a man, as it will be hard for him to sever ties so sacred and so strong. But the opportunity cannot be other than alluring to a man of his peculiar capabilities. Theological education has not in the last half-century kept pace with education in our great universities or in our law or medical schools. The fierce ecclesiastical and theological battles have turned back from the ministry many a man who would otherwise have been drawn to it, and the spirit of traditionalism has forbidden others entering the pulpit who loved liberty of thought and utterance too much to surrender it, but not enough to volunteer in a battle to maintain it. These battles, we may reasonably hope, are drawing to their close. The nomination and election of Dr. Hall will be of itself an augury of liberty with peace in the Presbyterian Church. If Dr. Hall is permitted freedom in administration—and we cannot doubt that the Board of Trustees will give all the freedom which the conditions of their endowments permit—the way is open to establish in New York City a Theological University approximating the ideal which Dr. Fairbairn so admirably presented some years ago in the "Nineteenth Century." There is no better place for such a Theological University than New York City. There is probably no better foundation on which to build it than Union Theological Seminary. Its very name is propitious. Its past history points in this direction.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Its present administration has manifested a pacific spirit and an indomitable courage. And in calling Dr. Hall to its leadership it calls one singularly qualified for the work. In succeeding Dr. Hastings, Dr. Hall will have no occasion to depart from the spirit or break with the policy of his predecessors. He will only have to carry out, under more favorable conditions, and with a hearty and unanimous support, to their logical conclusion, the work begun and carried on by the prophets of free discussion and spiritual truth who have laid the foundations on which he is invited to build.

❀

Poetry in England

One of the evil effects of the journalistic way of looking at everything from the standpoint of what is called timeliness is the oft-repeated attempt to sum up the literary movement and to estimate the literary activity of the day, when the direction of the one is not yet fully apparent, and the real importance of the other is quite beyond the power of immediate measurement. Nothing is more absurd than to count up the poets of the decade, compare them with the poets of the last decade, and then pronounce a final judgment as between the merits of the two. It is very much like the famous decision of the jury in "Alice in Wonderland." One may have impressions of a very definite and intelligent kind with regard to the literary movement going on about him, but one can no more finally estimate it than he can finally estimate the democratic movement which is now so radically affecting all the conditions of social and political life. It is absurd to affirm at any time that the poetic impulse is spent, and that great poetry is a thing of the past. The fact that there is an ebb in poetic power may be so evident that he who runs may discover it, and that is a fact worth bringing into clear light; but such a fact affords the most fragile basis for a broad, destructive generalization regarding the future of poetry.

If one looks at the English poetry of the day against the background of the poetic activity of the last thirty years, one cannot be insensible to a marked decline in force; but that is a very different matter from reaching the conviction that English poetry is hereafter to run thin and shallow instead of deep and wide as in the former days. The essential thing is not that we should be doing great poetic work at every moment, but that we should have before us, clearly defined, the highest poetic standards. The tides will rise and fall by a law of nature which we have not yet discovered, but the high-water marks remain ineffaceable. The English-speaking peoples in all parts of the world have before them standards of poetic power and beauty which are indestructible. It is better to have noble standards and inadequate accomplishment, with clear perception that the accomplishment is inadequate, than to have low standards and superior accomplishment with a feeling of satisfaction in what we are doing. The significant thing in England to-day is, not that the poetic impulse is less deep and creative than formerly, but that the English people are perfectly aware of the fact.

The recent deaths of William Morris and Coventry Patmore leave but a single representative of the immediate successors of the great Victorian poets. Mr. Swinburne now stands alone in what may be called the second Victorian generation, and his only volume during the past year was "The Tale of Balen," a poem full of that melodious quality which never deserts Mr. Swinburne, and superior to many of his recent poems in restraint and balance, and yet somehow lacking the vitality of his earlier songs. Mr. George Meredith, the most deeply intellectual of the English novelists, who has also written some very suggestive verse, has long been silent in poetry. Mr. Lang, one of the most accomplished littérateurs of the day, has lately given himself to biography, to essays, and to fiction. Mr. Dobson, who has a charming touch and genuine poetic feeling, and who has done some things in a light vein with inimitable skill, has, so far as published work is concerned, confined himself during the last year to those delightful essays touching the literary men and literary life of the last century, of which several volumes have now appeared. Mr. Henley has published nothing in verse during the last twelve months; and from the pen of Mr. Robert Bridges, one of the foremost minor poets of the time,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we have had nothing but an ode and a few lyrics.

The younger men who are in the lists and contending for the prizes so long held by their elders have shown much more activity. Mr. Watson's "Year of Shame" expresses passionately the better feeling of England and America about recent events in Armenia, but it lacks the fiber and substance of great imprecatory verse. There are fine lines in these sonnets, and there is some bold and striking imagery; but there is also lack of that kind of restraint, so full of power, which one finds in Milton's poem on the Slaughter of the Piedmontese. Mr. John Davidson's "New Ballads" is the work of a man whose thought has not yet entirely crystallized, who is still trying experiments with verse and groping his way to a view of life which shall be final and authoritative with him. Mr. Davidson shows a genuine sympathy with the sorrows of labor and the cares which weigh upon the masses of the world. If he gains depth and restraint, he may become one of the poets of the new time, but he has still much to learn. Mr. Le Gallienne, whose verse, like his prose, shows sensitiveness and fancy, with the weakness of vague convictions; Mr. Lionel Johnson; Mr. Yeats, who is perhaps the most gifted of the young writers now endeavoring to revive the tradition of Celtic literature, and who has done some charming pieces of work, have all, so far as we remember, been silent in verse during the past twelve months. Francis Thompson is buried in a monastery.

There is, however, one commanding voice, not freighted with deep thought nor charged with any great message, but masterful, profoundly sympathetic with certain forms of experience, and with a real power of reaching the heart. That voice finds its latest and in certain respects its most powerful expression in "The Seven Seas." Mr. Kipling is so astonishingly clever that some readers are questioning his possession of genius. That he has great limitations is evident enough, and that his work is very unequal is also evident; but it is difficult to read this volume through without the conviction that here is a real singer—one whose voice is authentic, direct, and powerful. Mr. Kipling has broken into a new field. He is not repeating the old themes; he has found new subjects. They are not always choice; they are sometimes distinctly repulsive; but the fact that he seeks them shows his power. He is the first poet of Imperial England. He has put the drum-beat, so long heard round the world, into a song that throbs with vital energy and prolongs its refrain until it encircles the globe. He has the freedom, the vitality, the recklessness of a great, vigorous, not over-scrupulous race scattered at the ends of the earth, doing pioneer work with a strong sense of justice of the heart but a great deal of hardness in the manner. So long as such verse as "McAndrew's Hymn" is written, English poetry will not be without a witness to that genius which the English race has never lacked since Chaucer began to sing.

❀

The Gospel of Christ

Yesterday (Sunday) I read with great satisfaction and much profit your sermon in the last Outlook ["The Gospel Doctrine of Sacrifice," December 26, page 1182]. I was hungry for something, however, that you did not put in the last paragraph. What would you say to that sinner whom you described, in offering to him *Christ* as a way to save himself from his sins? Christ *was* offered to him in a way, but how more definitely?

The Salvation Army worker and most zealous Christian workers say, "Accept Christ. He has washed away your sins. His blood has atoned for you. God, for his sake, will forgive your sins if you only repent and believe." How would you, in the light of this new – to me, very new and very acceptable—meaning of sacrifice, offer Christ to that man? I would so much like to know how you would tell that sinner what *Christ* could do for him. *

It is not possible to give a categorical reply to this question. There is no one form of words efficacious for all sinners of all classes, any more than there is one panacea efficacious for all diseases of all descriptions. There is quackery in morals as in medicine; and the unfailing sign of quackery is the recommendation of a panacea, the use of a talisman or a formula of exorcism. He that would win souls must be wise; and wisdom does not consist in repeating the same counsel to all sorts and conditions of men. He who would do Christ's work must do it in Christ's way, and Christ's way was to study the individual and adapt his in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

structions to individual needs. His counsel to the woman at the well was not a repetition of his counsel to Nicodemus, nor were his words to the "woman that was a sinner" modeled after either, nor did he repeat the absolution given her when he saw Zaccheus, nor did he adopt either of these precedents in his directions to the rich young ruler. Disease of the soul takes on as many forms as disease of the body, and there is as little a short and easy method of dealing with the one class of diseases as with the other. There are, however, certain general principles which he who really desires to deal as a physician with souls may well bear in mind. They are such as these:

I. Christ is God manifest in the flesh. He is not a substitute for God, so that the soul afraid of God may be directed to Christ instead. There is no wrath in God which was not in Christ, and no mercy in Christ which is not in God. If one is indeed ashamed of his past life, if he is disgraced in his present condition, if he wishes to erase the past and begin afresh, if he feels as the woman felt who washed Christ's feet with her tears and wiped them with the hairs of her head, he may come to God as she came to Christ, sure of the same welcome. Christ did not come to appease God's wrath, but to reveal his love; not to remove an obstacle to forgiveness which before existed in the heart of God, but to show that no such obstacle exists.

II. Fear of penalty is not penitence for sin. Forgiveness is not remission of penalty. It is not true that the wrong-doer need fear no penalty, nor that none will be inflicted. It would neither be well for the individual nor for the community that the wrong-doer should have all penalty lifted off simply because he is sorry. In fact, all penalty is not lifted off. If he has brought disease upon himself by self-indulgence, he is not instantly given a new and vigorous body. If he has excluded himself from the confidence of men by fraud, the confidence is not instantly restored. The woman to whom Christ said, "Thy sins be forgiven thee; go in peace," did not, if human nature was then what it is now, find all the ties which bound her to evil associates instantly cut, and all doors to sweet and pure fellowship instantly opened to her. Penitence for sin is sorrow for sin and a resolve to break away from it. It includes a willingness to accept whatever evil consequences the discipline of one's own soul or the best influence on others may require. Divine forgiveness does not involve freedom from all penalty. It would be difficult to find any passage in Scripture which implies such freedom. It does involve, first, the assurance that the way to God is open and unhindered, that his friendship and fellowship are secured on the simple condition of repentance and faith, that is, abandonment of sin and turning to God (Isaiah lv., 7); second, the assurance of his life-giving, the assurance of a new and divine life for the future, and the final purification from sin and perfection in holiness. Forgiveness is exemplified in a striking and dramatic way by such lives as those of Augustine, Bunyan, and John B. Gough. These men carried with them to their dying day the scars of their early life, and the pain of its recollections; but they also carried with them the sense of a divine fellowship which gave them victory over themselves and ordained them to a glorious ministry.

III. There is real wrath against sin. It is truly divine, and is common to God and man. Without it there would be no remorse in the individual, nor any penalty in society. But this wrath cannot be felt by one and appeased by another. The only possible propitiation is self-propitiation. Sacrifice is offered by the one who forgives, not by the one who is forgiven. Love is not a purchasable quality. The passion and death of Christ were not suffered in order to induce God to forgive, nor to enable him to forgive; they were the instrument of his forgiveness. They are to be proclaimed, but not as an evidence of a divine nature hard to be entreated or a divine law hard to be satisfied. They are the demonstration of a divine suffering love, as eternal and as infinite as God himself. In the presence of the cross, he who has sinned may know that God suffers because of that sin, and long with infinite longing to deliver the wrong-doer from his own self-destruction. The Gospel in the New Testament is a historical witness to the truth of the Gospel in the Psalter. What in the one is a prophecy, in the other is seen in process

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of fulfillment: "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction."

IV. The Christian is saved by Christ only as the Christian shares Christ's life with him. We are saved by his death only as with him we die to the world. We are saved by his life only as we rise into a new and higher life, and are made new creatures in him. We are saved by his blood only as we eat his flesh and drink his blood—only, that is, as he becomes the secret and the nutriment of our life. "The blood of Christ," says Dean Stanley, "means the inmost essence of his character." "What is the blood of Christ?" asks Livingstone. "It is Himself. It is the inherent and everlasting mercy of God made apparent to human eyes and ears." "The blood of Christ," says Ignatius of Antioch, "is love or charity."[1] We are saved by that love only as we partake of that love, only as it is made our own self, the inmost essence of our character, driving out all greed of selfishness, and pride, and lust, and evil self-centered desires. As a pupil is saved from ignorance by accepting the intellectual life of his teacher, as a soldier is saved from cowardice by responding to the courage of his captain, as a boy is saved from vulgarity by the atmospheric influence of a pure mother, so the Christian is saved from sin by receiving the life of the Christ. Salvation is character. We are saved when we are made partakers of the divine nature.

While, then, we cannot give our correspondent a categorical reply, while we cannot prescribe a "form of sound words" to take the place of evangelistic phrases too often unscriptural in the meaning imparted to them even when Scriptural in their phraseology, we can say in general terms that to the man who is heartily ashamed of his past and yet knows not how to escape from it, and who thinks that because he has sinned and separated himself from his heavenly Father he must stay in sin and separation, we should say: You cannot undo the past; therefore leave it with God. You cannot control the future; accept with cheerfulness whatever discipline the future may have in store for you. But you can begin to do your duty to-day; therefore begin. And know that the past does no longer separate you from God; that his friendship is yours if you will take it, and his fellowship will give you victory if you will trust it. In Christ's teaching you will find wisdom to guide you; in Christ's life an example to follow; in Christ's passion the evidence of God's love, and peace for your own conscience; in Christ's resurrection the assurance of your victory over sin and death; and in Christ himself—the risen Christ, the living Christ—a power which will make you conqueror and more than conqueror.

[1] Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions," Chapter VI.

❀

The Outlook Vacation Fund

The holiday seasons of 1896 and 1897 are memorable in the history of this fund. The Christmas holiday season was recognized by a friend of the working-girls of New York by a gift of one thousand dollars. This gift brought immediate relief. The balance of this fund on hand at the close of the season of 1896 was six hundred dollars. The managers of the Working-Girls' Vacation Society had realized for years that it was only a question of money for their work to become an all-year-round work; that their relations to working-girls placed the Society in a position to reach girls who were outside of clubs as well as in them; who were in mission churches and outside of them; to reach those whose pride would prevent their appealing for aid where their social affiliations were—a large and suffering class in all large cities. Two needs of New York and the surrounding region faced them—a winter vacation home for girls who were suffering from throat and lung diseases, and a trained nurse for sick girls in New York and for their families, to prevent the loss of wages and consequent suffering when the wage-earner must become the nurse for the sick. The opening of the Loomis Sanitarium in November, 1896, and the generous offer of its managers, made it possible to provide for a time for a few of the sick girls who needed immediate attention and medical treatment. The six hundred dollars was divided between the two great needs of the working-girls. Three hundred was appropriated for the board of the sick girls at the Loomis Sanitarium, and three hundred for trained-nurse service—this latter department to be administered through the Trained Nurses' Settlement in New York, Miss Wald,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Head Resident, consenting to make the experiment. The announcement of the decision of the managers brought the gift of one thousand dollars referred to. At once arrangements were made for trained-nurse service for the year for the working-girls of New York. This money gave the assurance that the needs of a few of the girls who needed treatment and change of atmosphere and environment to produce a cure would be met. Often it is necessary to send a girl away for other than throat and lung troubles. She needs quiet, care, and nutritive food after an illness, or to prevent a nervous breakdown. A cottage in Connecticut is kept open for this purpose.

The New Year was marked by another generous gift to the working-girls of New York. Mr. George E. Dodge has given a house at Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks, for an all-year vacation house for girls suffering from throat and lung troubles. The house will accommodate twenty-five, and is about two short city blocks distant from the summer house he presented to the working-girls two years ago. Mr. Dodge will put the house in perfect condition for winter use, equipping it with the best heating method for the climate. He adds to this generous gift $250 a year to meet the expense of heating. This means that Mr. Dodge gives $500 a year to meet the running expenses of the two houses at Santa Clara. Mr. Dodge wishes each resident to occupy a private room—a humane condition most gladly accepted by the managers of the Working-Girls' Vacation Society. This house must be furnished. Thus the gift makes it possible for the school-girls of the country to again show their interest in the girls denied their opportunities—girls who must work, though physically incapable, and who stop only to prevent permanent disability. For the houses at Santa Clara are for those in the curable stage, who will be able to work if given a few weeks of the year to rest under conditions favorable to their physical necessities. The house, equipped for all-year-round residence, will be set apart for the girls in the weakest condition. The summer house will, so far as possible, be kept free from the thought of sickness. The doctor's office will be in the winter house, and one trained nurse, except in emergencies, will have charge of both houses. The rooms must be pretty; they must be the expression of loving, sympathetic thought. Some rooms at Santa Clara to-day are memorials to loved ones.

It will cost fifty dollars to furnish each bedroom as it should be furnished. Sitting-room and dining-room must also be furnished. Piazza furniture is needed. Every dollar given will count toward the increasing of the wage-earning capacity of some young girl on whom death may lay its heavy hand unless relief is possible at once.

❀

The Spectator

"The art of having what you write printed and paid for is largely the art of knowing how to deal with editors—that is, of course, if you have the gift of writing." The Spectator was sententious—excusably so. He was talking to a clever young friend, eager to "adopt the profession of letters," as he would have phrased it, or to "try the trade of authorship," as the Spectator more prosaically termed it. To men of genius or unusual opportunity letters may be a profession; to men of talent without special opportunity authorship is almost always a trade—which is not to belittle it, or to say that the best effort does not go into it, or that the artistic aim is dimmed, or that the trade may not become the profession; but which is simply to recognize the facts as they are and found to be in experience. Thus spoke the Spectator to his young friend. "Perhaps," he added, "it would be fairer to say that the art of knowing how to deal with editors often enables the writer to secure acceptance for his articles where otherwise they would be rejected."

❀

The Spectator then told a story, the peculiarly harrowing experience of a friend, which he hoped would carry its own moral as an illustration of the first principle of the art. The friend in question, a frequent contributor of sketches to the weekly press, chanced to be in New Haven when Dr. Watson delivered his first lecture before the Yale Divinity School, and thus saw Ian Maclaren's initial bow to an American audience. Naturally enough, he wrote in haste to an editor to ask if his journal would not like a sketch of Dr. Watson at so interesting a time. The reply came back that the journal in question "would be glad to print your proposed sketch." It was quickly prepared and forwarded. Each week's issue for three weeks was eagerly scanned in vain. The sketch did not appear. The time when it would be of popular interest had pretty much gone by, as Dr. Watson had finished his Yale course and was lecturing elsewhere. So a second note was dispatched to the editor respectfully requesting an explanation. The reply came back from an associate editor. The sketch had been found among a mass of papers on the desk of the editor-in-chief, who had gone out of town, having evidently forgotten all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

about it, for he had allowed the associate editor to order a second article on the same subject. This second article was at that moment in type. So the sketch—the clever thought of an unusual opportunity, for only at rare intervals do Ian Maclarens make initial bows—was returned with sincere apologies.

❀

"And what did your friend do with his sketch?" asked the Spectator's young friend. "Threw it straight into the waste-basket," the Spectator replied, pausing a moment to allow the almost quiet heroism of this commonplace act to make a due impression before adding, "What else was there to do?" "I suppose," the young fellow said, after a pause, "there was no use in insisting that the editor ought to publish it anyhow, since no one else would then, or in writing to relieve his own feelings." "None at all," returned the Spectator. "One way not to deal with an editor is to dispute any decision he may make—unless, indeed, the writer is a 'world-famous author,' or a very large sum is involved, or the writer thinks that the advertisement of the contention is worth more to him than the good will of that editor and other editors; for nothing spreads faster among editors than a reputation for being cantankerous. In the nature of the case, the editor must be the autocrat of his own columns, and recognized as such, even if the equities be on the writer's side. Cases of ordering an article and then mislaying it are rare," continued the Spectator, to whom his young friend was closely listening. "But cases of holding timely articles, the 'perishable freight' of literary traffic, until the virtue has gone out of them, and they cannot be 'placed' elsewhere (to use the slang of the trade), are commonplaces of experience. This is not to be attributed uncharitably to the 'natural depravity' of editors. Sometimes the editor keeps such an article longer than he should in the hope of finding a place for it; oftenest his delayed decision is simply the result of overcrowding."

❀

"All this, however, is not to say," continued the Spectator, "that there are not editors with whom no self-respecting writer will have any dealings at all." The Spectator did not enlarge on this species of editor, because he believes examples of it to be rarer than are to be found in almost any other business or profession. The qualities necessary for success as an editor are not the qualities of a mean man. The Spectator had, however, in mind as he spoke, the experience of a friend who, in one sense, is a successful writer, since he can name some thirty publications, including the best-known magazines, that have accepted his articles. Yet, when the Spectator last saw him, he had been for two months dunning in vain the editor of a popular magazine for $5, the agreed price of a story not only accepted but printed, at far less than the ordinary cheapest space rates.

❀

In his talk with his young friend the Spectator emphasized the fact that in dealing with editors there is often too much insistence—in accordance with a popular notion—on the value of a name as if it were a trademark. The editor is by many literary aspirants supposed to be constantly scanning the pages of his numerous contemporaries to note enviously A's article, B's story, or C's poem. As a matter of fact, the editor's "scanning," so far as the Spectator's observation goes, is largely concentrated on his own columns, and on the quality and freshness of the work of his own contributors. For this reason, evidently, it is only when an exceptionally famous name is signed to a contribution that it is the name more than the contribution which is accepted. The Spectator chanced to be in the editorial rooms of a leading magazine one day a year or so ago, when a story was returned to an author who has written, perhaps, the most talked-of novel of the year (1896). He had then a name that was an introduction to any publishing house. Yet that story went back to him, just as it would have gone back to a Smith or a Jones, except that instead of the printed slip of declination there accompanied it a personal note of regret from the editor, due to a personal acquaintance. Perhaps that novelist's name to-day would sell that story to that magazine if resubmitted. But would it five years from now? That, in the Spectator's opinion, is the crucial question.

❀

In short, as the Spectator said to his young friend, the reputation of doing good work will stand the contributor in better stead in dealing with editors—supposing, of course, that the subject of the contribution is attractive—than any list of his published articles, however long and imposing. For this reason, the "literary aspirant," as the Spectator insisted, must not overlook the opportunity to do anonymous work, which seems to be a growing one in these days of the numerous editorial departments of one kind or another, departments of comment, which are becoming a feature of magazines and weekly publications.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Principle of Arbitration

Its Origin, Development, and Achievements

A LITTLE over a year ago, on Monday, December 16, 1895, the people of the United States were thrown into a state of widespread commotion by the now famous message of President Cleveland to Congress which contained what was universally believed to be a covert, if not an open, threat of a possible Anglo-American war. This war was to be resorted to in order honorably to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, as involved in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Congress (with the exception of scarcely a single member), most newspapers, and many citizens, some of them eminent and influential, were inflamed into a sudden and extraordinary display of passionate desire for an immediate resort to arms. In some towns, even impromptu militia companies were formed.

To-day, scarcely more than a year later, the Venezuelan dispute is in process of peaceful settlement in a way satisfactory to Venezuela, England, and America. And not only that. Great Britain and the United States have virtually decided to submit all their future differences to a sort of International Court of Justice.

What is it that apparently in the short space of a year has effected this remarkable change in national feeling and international relations?

We propose in this article[1] to show briefly that the change, although apparently sudden, has been brought about by forces which have been long at work—forces brought into play by the gradual and natural development of the principle of arbitration in "Anglo-Saxon" history.

War is a residuum of barbarism, not the invention or product of civilization. It is true that modern methods of warfare have become more humane under the influence of the growing intelligence of men, but all literature is full of facts and fancies which refer war to the savage and animal instincts of man. In its primary stage war was simply personal combat; as the individual wolf fights the individual wolf, so in the earlier stages of the history of man personal combat filled the place which modern war now occupies. The heroes of the Iliad and the Odyssey in their encounters one with another were simply prize-fighters. In those days personal combat was ill-regulated and full of treachery and deceit. As the world began to improve under the influences of Christian civilization, personal combat began to be controlled by the instincts of law and order. Thus "wager of battle" was developed. The individual still sought to settle his grievances by the use of force, but personal conflicts were now conducted under explicit and definite regulations which were carefully maintained. This method of settling personal grievances was the forerunner of the duel, but it was stamped as illegal and disreputable by King Louis IX. of France, deservedly known as St. Louis, so long ago as the middle of the thirteenth century, in the following notable edict: "We forbid to all persons throughout our dominions the Trial by Battle, . . . and instead of battles we establish proofs by witnesses. . . . And these battles we abolish in our dominions forever."

The next stage in the history of force as a means of settling controversies was Private War. The aggregation of individuals into groups, as feudalism developed, naturally led to combat between groups, one noble with all his retainers

[1] The prevalence of and authority for the idea of arbitration as a substitute for war in international disputes may be perhaps suggestively indicated to the reader by the following list of books, pamphlets, etc., which may be consulted for more extended information: Lecky's "History of European Morals;" Brace's "Gesta Christi;" Abbott's "Christianity and Social Problems;" Charles Sumner's "True Grandeur of Nations;" "The United States of Europe," *from* "Old and New;" "The High Court of Nations," Edward Everett Hale in "Lend a Hand;" "Papers on International Arbitration," by H. Richard, M.P., London; Professor John Bassett Moore's "The United States and International Arbitration;" "International Arbitration, its Status and Prospects," by B. F. Trueblood, LL.D.; "The Distress of Nations," by James M. Beck, Esq.; "The Twentieth Century," a sermon by E. E. Hale preached in 1889; Memorial of the New York State Bar Association; Reports of the Arbitration Conferences at Lake Mohonk in 1895 and 1896, at Philadelphia on February 22, 1896, and at Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1896; Proceedings of the Universal Peace Congress, London, 1890; "International Arbitration," by E. L. Lord, from "Annals of the American Academy," 1892; "A Plea for Peace," sermon by Lyman Abbott, 1895; "England and America," by the Bishop of Durham, London, 1896.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

making war against his enemy. The enemy might be another noble with his family and followers; it might be an entire city, or it might even be a petty principality or State. This form of war became one of the curses of civilized society during the Middle Ages. A very slight cause was sufficient to involve a community in all the destruction and horrors of fire and pillage. Commerce was impeded, safe travel prevented. A graphic picture of the pleasures of life in this stage of society may be found in Charles Reade's vivid novel, "The Cloister and the Hearth." These private wars were sometimes waged upon most curious pretexts. "A nobleman declared war against the city of Frankfort because a lady residing there had promised to dance with his cousin, and had danced with another. The city was obliged to satisfy the wounded honor of the gentleman." Of course the peasants, the working people, and the humbler citizens constituted the class who suffered most from private warfare, which easily, as may be readily imagined, degenerated into a semi-legalized means of filling the money-bags of those who could muster a courageous and reckless band of freebooters about them. The condition of society in such a State soon became intolerable, and a great popular movement in favor of peace spread through Europe in the Middle Ages. This movement, which was sustained chiefly by the Church and the mercantile community, was called the "Peace of God." Here, in a striking way, was illustrated the influence which Christianity and the belief in the brotherhood of man have for eighteen centuries exerted against war and in favor of the arts, methods, and life of peace. Christianity, says Lecky, created "a new warlike ideal. The ideal knight of the Crusades and of chivalry, uniting all the force and fire of the ancient warrior with all the tenderness and humility of the Christian saint, sprang from the conjunction of the two streams of religious and of military feeling; and although this ideal, like all others, was a creation of the imagination, although it was rarely or never perfectly realized in life, yet it remained the type and model of warlike excellence to which many generations aspired."

Beginning by tempering the cruelties and wickedness of the spirit of war, the next effect of the spread of Christianity was to substitute arbitration for war. "It became a habit," says the author of "Gesta Christi," "of the Christians to refer their disputes and difficulties to their own brethren for decision. The Bishop's trials became a regular part of the legal machinery of Christian society." Gradually the spirit of arbitration spread, and it was not an uncommon thing for the feud of barons with one another, or of city with city, or of nobleman with nobleman, to be referred to the clergy for decision. In 1254 A.D. an agreement of arbitration was made in Germany between a large number of cities, knights, and parishes, which provided that all questions of discord should be submitted for decision to a regularly chosen body of arbitrators.

Not only was the increasing influence of Christianity thrown in favor of arbitration, but political and economic conditions were so arranging themselves that private warfare gradually disappeared. With the abolition of feudalism and the consolidation of petty States into great nations, war became national instead of private and provincial. The king raised the army and declared war instead of the nobles. But the great nations still found war a burden and a disaster, and the idea of international arbitration was early developed. Three centuries ago, Henry IV. of France conceived of what may be called a United States of Europe, but his proposal of a scheme for European international arbitration was too far ahead of his time to come to any practical fruition.

Turning from this hasty survey of European history, the attention of the American reader is naturally directed just at this time to the part which the principle of arbitration has played in the relations between Great Britain and our own country. The hasty and superficial "pinchbeck patriot," to use Bishop Potter's happy and telling phrase, is apt to imagine that when the American colonies and Great Britain fell into their great dispute, the first thing they did was to declare war. In fact, this was the very last thing they did, and the most conservative and ablest men on both sides of the Atlantic urged arbitration, or the spirit of arbitration, up to the moment when the first gun was fired. Indeed, the principle of arbitration is at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the foundation of the construction of the United States as a federal nation. One of the most important, perhaps the most important, achievement of the Constitutional Convention of 1789 was the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States, which is, in its last analysis, a permanent court of arbitration between the several free and independent States of the Union. Questions have again and again arisen between these separate States which would have inevitably produced civil war if the principle of arbitration had not been recognized by the framers of the Constitution of the United States and acquiesced in ever since by all peaceful and patriotic Americans. Since the year 1783, when Washington sent John Jay to conclude the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, every question of controversy between the two Governments, except the controversy which led to the war of 1812, has been peaceably settled either by diplomatic agreement or by arbitration. There have been in this time about eleven Anglo-American disputes decided in this way. Most of these have been boundary and territorial disagreements, but the chief and most important of these controversies is that which was involved in the Alabama claims. In the main, all these disagreements have been settled to the satisfaction of both Governments and the citizens of both countries. Great Britain is not the only nation with which the United States has come to agreement on controverted points by the method of arbitration during the last hundred years. With more than a dozen European and South American States has this Government agreed to submit disputed questions to arbitration, thus making, together with Great Britain, over forty instances in our history in which the United States in one hundred years has settled international differences by international arbitration. Thus it will be seen that the logic of both experience and precedent points to the wisdom of a step on the part of the Government of the United States which shall lead to a permanent court of arbitration, not merely with Great Britain, but with every civilized nation on the face of the globe that will consent to reasonable terms for such an agreement.

The message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question, sent to Congress in December, 1895, had a double effect. It gave to the small but noisy body of "pinchbeck patriots" already referred to—men who control the sensational newspapers of the country, and are therefore, unfortunately, able to make a good deal of useless noise—a pretext for foolish talk about war. But it also roused to definite action the great mass of thoughtful Americans who for many years had been discussing and considering the possibility and practicability of international arbitration. This discussion had been carried on in the pulpit, in the columns of the better class of newspapers, and through the influences exerted by the American Peace Society. In June, 1895, an important Conference on International Arbitration was held at Lake Mohonk, at the invitation of Mr. Albert K. Smiley. At this conference a large number of public and professional men of national influence expressed their belief in the principle of permanent international arbitration.

Immediately upon the publication of Mr. Cleveland's message public meetings in favor of arbitration of Anglo-American differences were held in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. As a result of these preliminary meetings, an "American Conference" on the subject was called at Washington in April, 1896. This Conference was the medium of an expression of a very significant public opinion from all parts of the country. The idea of international arbitration was at that time indorsed by many eminent public men; by various chapters of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution; by several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic; by seventeen universities and colleges; by resolutions from twenty public meetings of citizens in various parts of the country, and thirty-two clubs and societies; by twelve branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and by one hundred and fifty churches in all sections of the United States. The Outlook, in its issue for December 28, 1895, printed the opinions of a number of public men, clergymen, college professors, and journalists, protesting against the idea of war and favoring the institution of a court of arbitration. In England the opposition to even the thought of war

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

between the two countries was striking and vigorous. The Bishop of Durham, in an article in the "Westminster Gazette" of January 13, 1896, used the following significant words:

For some time there has been a movement in favor of an Arbitral Treaty, with necessary limitations, between the United States and Great Britain. The principle has been accepted unanimously by the Representative Houses of both nations. It has been affirmed by a succession of American Presidents and by distinguished English statesmen. And the present state of affairs, so far from rudely stopping the movement, places its necessity in a clearer light, for we know better than before both the evils which it is designed to meet and the temper which makes the evils formidable.

Not least among the significant indications of public opinion on the question was the appeal written and issued jointly by three Roman Catholic Cardinals—Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Archbishop Logue, Primate of All Ireland, and Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster, London. When the power, influence, and conservatism of the Roman Catholic Church is considered, the import of the following words can hardly be exaggerated:

We, the undersigned Cardinals, representatives of the Prince of Peace, and of the Catholic Church in our respective countries, invite all who hear our voice to co-operate in the formation of a public opinion which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as a rational substitute among the English-speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war.

All these emphatic declarations of the wish of the people on both sides of the Atlantic undoubtedly had its effect upon the administrators of government in both the United States and England.

It can hardly be doubted that it was as a direct result of all this public agitation that the first idea of a general treaty of arbitration between the two countries arose. The attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan question had for the moment come to a standstill. Lord Salisbury insisted on the old ground taken by Great Britain—namely, that a large part of the territory in dispute should be exempted from arbitration, because it had been held for a long time by *bona fide* British settlers who trusted in the protection of England. It seemed as if a diplomatic deadlock had been reached. Now came a proposition from Lord Salisbury looking to the general arbitration of questions in dispute between the two countries, apart from the Venezuelan question. The original proposition was inchoate, limited in every way; as it stood, it would have been of very little practical effect if carried out. But it had in it the germ idea of international arbitration. Mr. Olney seized upon that idea with zest, pointed out clearly the salient defects of Lord Salisbury's original proposal, showed a disposition to compromise where compromise could fairly be asked, above all made it evident that the United States was sincerely anxious to bring about the general result proposed, if it could be done in a way which would be practical, effective, and fair. When Lord Salisbury first broached the idea, many people thought that he was merely attempting to distract attention from the Venezuelan question, and that the whole correspondence was only a way of marking time, diplomatically. Whatever may have been Lord Salisbury's original intention, the correspondence soon became serious, and soon began to tend toward accomplishment. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan question had been again taken up in an amicable and reasonable spirit, the difficulties which had seemed so great had been adjusted by mutual compromise, and finally, as we have already said, a treaty was framed which has proved acceptable to Great Britain, to the United States, and to Venezuela, although the formal consent of the Congress of the last-named country is still to be obtained.

This great triumph—the peaceable solution by argument of a particular matter in dispute—has now been followed by the far greater triumph of a general and far-reaching treaty of arbitration between the two great English-speaking nations. The substance of this treaty was given at some length in The Outlook of last week; it is now before the United States Senate, and it hardly seems possible that the Senate can fail to put aside partisan and personal reasons, to sink minor objections and detailed criticism, and to aid in taking a step which will be memorable in the history of civilization.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Theology of an Evolutionist

IV.—The Evolution of Revelation

By Lyman Abbott

IT is said of Jesus that he grew in wisdom and in stature. He did not know everything in the beginning. His wisdom was a growth. This is the universal law of the individual. He grows in his knowledge of what we call religious truth, no less than in his knowledge of what we call secular truth. He is no more born with an accurate knowledge of God, truth, purity, righteousness, than with an accurate knowledge of geology, geography, astromony, history, or language. The simplest intellectual declarations respecting God are unmeaning to a little child—as, God is a Person. The simplest spiritual declarations respecting God mean but little—as, God is love. To the child in the infant class this does not and cannot mean what it means to the grandmother, who has passed through all the phases of love, and learned in the school of experience all love's love. Does one ask, What does Christ mean by saying that we must become as little children if we would enter the kingdom of heaven? He means that, however much we know, we must be eager to learn more. Does any one ask, What does he mean by the saying, Of such is the kingdom of heaven? He means, out of such eagerness to learn more, the kingdom of heaven is developed in the soul. We all practically recognize the truth that the child must grow into the knowledge of God, truth, duty.

The evolutionist believes that the race has grown as the individual grows into the knowledge of God and his righteousness. He does not believe that there was a perfect revelation at first which man lost and is gradually recovering. He believes that there has been an increasing capacity to receive religious truth, and therefore an increasing understanding of it.

We all believe that there has been such a gradual development in all knowledge except that which we call religious. I have, indeed, heard of a minister who assured his congregation of his belief that Adam was acquainted with the telephone. But this does not represent the current belief in the ministry. That mankind has made a gradual, though by no means steady, progress in its knowledge of the arts and sciences, of the laws of health, of the conditions of social progress, of political organization, of commercial laws, no one questions. But these involve a knowledge of ethics—or the laws of right and wrong—and are involved in a knowledge of God, since all life is a manifestation of him. It is as impossible to separate life into its constituent elements as to separate a river into its separate drops. The man grows; one part is not instantly created and another part left to growth. So the race grows; one part is not instantly created and another part left to growth. In other words, conscience, reverence, faith, hope, love, are as subject to the laws of growth as the intellectual faculties or the social impulses. And only as these divine capacities grow is a knowledge of the divine possible. It is as impossible to put a saint's knowledge of God into a savage by an instantaneous process as to put into him a scientist's knowledge of nature. The proposition is unthinkable. If one believes in the evolution of man, he must believe in the evolution of inspiration and revelation.

To affirm that inspiration and revelation are gradual processes is not to deny their reality. To affirm that it is impossible to separate them in the process of human education from what we call the natural or secular elements is not to discard them. The tree is dependent for its growth on both the juices of the earth and the light of the sun. It is not possible so to analyze the tree as to declare what portions are dependent on the earth and what on the sun. Still less is it possible even to conceive of the sun as doing its work instantly and creating its share of the completed tree, and then leaving it, suspended, so to speak, in airy nothingness, awaiting the development of other parts by the slow process of earthy growths. As little is it possible to separate the religious from the secular, the revealed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from the unrevealed, or to even imagine the divine truth instantly created in a mind not yet grown large enough to apprehend such truth. A people who believed that Palestine was the world, and that the sun and moon and stars were created as luminaries to give it light, could not possibly receive that conception of the greatness of God which is correlated with and in some measure grows out of the modern conception of an illimitable universe. The degree of inspiration which the race can receive at any period is dependent upon the spiritual capacity it has attained. The degree of revelation possible to man or through man depends upon the intellectual and spiritual stature of the man.

What do we mean by inspiration? What by revelation?

Inspiration is inbreathing. It is an uplifting influence of one spirit on another spirit. A congregation listens to an inspiring address, an audience to inspiring music. We are inspired by reading the records of past heroism. Emotions, thoughts, feelings, pass from mind to mind. One soul breathes its life into another soul; God breathes his life into us all. This is inspiration: the elevating or clarifying influence which one spirit may have upon another spirit. Belief in divine inspiration is belief that God's spirit has such an influence on human spirits. Revelation is unveiling. It is the disclosure of some truth not known before. There may be inspiration without revelation; there may be revelation without inspiration. One may be inspired and yet get no new view of truth; one may get a new view of truth and not be inspired. For the truth may not be inspiring. It may be, indeed, the reverse—it may be depressing. Inspiration, then, is the influence of one spirit—and especially of the Divine Spirit—upon other spirits. Revelation is the unveiling of truth before not disclosed. To a considerable extent, the Church formerly believed in revelation other than through inspiration. The Christian evolutionist believes in revelation only through inspiration. A simple illustration will perhaps make this clear.

When I went to college, we studied chemistry sitting in our seats, while the professor of chemistry revealed certain chemical truths to us, performing the operations in the laboratory for us while we looked on. We saw them, went away—and forgot what we had learned. To-day the student of chemistry goes into the laboratory himself. The teacher does not reveal the truth to him, but patiently inspires him to study for himself; encourages him, guides him, directs him, shows him how to make his own investigations. Under the influence of that guidance, that direction, that counsel, that inspiration, the student works out the chemical laws for himself as though he were a new investigator. He also gets a revelation. But it is a gradual revelation, under the inspiring influence of a teacher. The modern Christian evolutionist believes that revelation has been made in this manner to the world; that God has inspired men in their quest for truth, and that under that inspiration, studying, meditating, laboring, they have found their way to the truth.

The evolutionist, then, believes that the truths taught in the Bible have been unveiled by God and man working together. God has put his children in the world, as pupils are put in a laboratory, and has told them to set themselves to work on the great problems of life—Who am I? What does this world mean? Who is over me? What are the laws of the moral life? How must I conduct myself toward my neighbor? How must he conduct himself toward me? What is our future destiny? These problems God has left us to work out for ourselves, by our own quest, under his patient, guiding, inspiring influence. The Bible is the record of man's laboratory work in the spiritual realm, a history of the dawning of the consciousness of God and of the divine life in the soul of man. It contains the story of his spiritual aspirations, his dim, half-seen visions of truth, his fragments of knowledge, his blunders, his struggles with the errors of others, and with his own prejudices. He who thus regards the Bible is not in the least troubled by finding errors in it; he expects to find such errors. They do not in the least militate against the value of the Book. It is quite immaterial to him that the world was not made in six days; that there never was a universal deluge; that Abraham mistook the voice of conscience calling on him to consecrate his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

only son to God, and interpreted it as a command to slay his son as a burnt offering; that Israel misinterpreted righteous indignation at the cruel and lustful rites of the Canaanitish religion, for a divine summons to destroy the worship by putting the worshipers to death; that a people undeveloped in moral judgment could not and did not discriminate between formal regulations respecting camp life and eternal principles of righteousness, such as, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, but embodied them in the same code and seemed to regard them as of equal authority; that a people half emancipated from the paganism which imagines that God must be placated by sacrifice before he can forgive sins, gave to the sacrificial system which Israel had borrowed from paganism the same divine authority which they gave to those revolutionary elements in it which were destined to sweep it, eventually, entirely out of existence. In short, he believes, with Professor Samuel Harris, of Yale Theological Seminary:

> If God reveals himself, it must be through the medium of the finite and to finite beings. The revelation must be commensurate with the medium through which it is made, and with the development of the minds to whom it is made. Hence, both the revelation itself and man's apprehension of the God revealed must be progressive, and at any point of time incomplete. Hence, while it is the true God who reveals himself, man's comprehension of God at different stages of his own development may be not only incomplete, but marred by gross misconception.

Every nation has its own distinctive characteristics, as has every individual. The distinctive characteristic of Rome was law. The distinctive characteristic of Greece was philosophy and art; the distinctive characteristic of Egypt, letters; the distinctive characteristic of Palestine and the Hebrew people, knowledge of God—or what we sometimes call religion. As compared with modern times, their conceptions of the divine life seem very incomplete and very inadequate and "marred by gross misconceptions." But as compared with the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, they were wonderfully in advance of their age. To those people, who thus possessed the spiritual nature developed in a remarkable degree, there came, from time to time, men of exceptional spiritual development. These men, called prophets, told the people, from time to time, what they had seen, felt, discovered, respecting God, truth, duty. For fourteen hundred years these men were speaking and teaching: some of them truly, some of them falsely—for there were false prophets as well as true prophets. Time is a great judge and sifter. Time sifted out the utterances of these men. Many of their utterances passed away like words uttered to-day, forgotten to-morrow. Some were written, and the writings were lost; some were written, and the writings preserved, but not accounted by the nation as among the sacred books. Some had such revelatory and inspiring power on the souls of men that the nation reverenced, loved, preserved them. At last, after something like a thousand years, the books of the Old Testament, so called, were gathered together; not at any one time, not by any ecclesiastical process, but by gradual selection. Struggle for existence, survival of the fittest, would not be inapt phraseology to express the way in which the sacred books of the Old Testament had been gathered together at the second or third century before Christ.

After Christ's coming the same process was repeated. Fragments of the story of his life were told and written down. Fragments were possessed by one church, other fragments by another. These fragments were exchanged among the churches. They grew into a connected story. Letters were written by the Apostles to different churches. These letters were highly prized, and were exchanged among the churches. By the fourth century these also had been brought together into one collection, which the early Church accounted as sacred, as the Jews had accounted the similar collection of the Old Testament. Thus the external process of the accumulation and gathering of the books of the Bible is unquestionably a process of gradual growth. The Koran is said to have been written by the angel Gabriel on silk in the seventh heaven, brought down to the lower heaven, and then dictated to Mohammed, who wrote it on pieces of parchment and old mutton-bones and threw them into a chest, where they were found after he was dead. The Koran

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was all completed in one man's lifetime. The Bible was fourteen hundred years in growing into a literature, and time, trial, and fruitage determined what books should hold their place in the final collection. This is the Bible: the history of the growth of the consciousness of God in one people eminent among the peoples of their time for their perception of God. It is the sifted utterances of the chosen prophets of a peculiar people. It is inspired, because the lives of the men and the hearts of the writers were lifted above the common errors and prejudices of their time; not because they were wholly freed from human prejudice and misconception. It contains a revelation of God; but it is a revelation in human experience, an unveiling of God in the lawgiver, the historian, the dramatist, the preacher.

There is one characteristic feature of moral and intellectual development which needs greater consideration than I think it has yet received. Evolution in the race appears rather in a broadening of capacity to receive than a creation of capacity to impart. At certain epochs great men appear who, as types, seem never to be surpassed in subsequent generations. But the capacity to understand and appreciate is surpassed in subsequent generations. Greater writers of epic than Homer, greater writers of philosophy than Plato and Aristotle, greater dramatists than Shakespeare, the world has never seen. We are still studying Homer, Plato, Shakespeare, with profit; they are still our teachers. But more people understand them, and understand them better, than in their own time. So, greater interpreters of the divine law than Moses, greater preachers of righteousness and mercy than Amos and Hosea, greater singers of God and the divine life than the authors of the Psalter—let me say, than David, whom I count the greatest of them all—greater interpreters of the Christ life than Paul, never have lived—perhaps never will live. We do not look for evolution to produce greater poets than Homer, Dante, Milton, and Shakespeare, nor greater teachers of righteousness than Moses, David, Isaiah, and Paul. But the phenomenon which we call inspiration in the realm of religious thought is not more mysterious than the phenomenon which we call genius in the realm of secular thought. Perhaps the best explanation of both is that each is a scintillation of the mind of God in and through the minds of men. Certainly the one is as consistent with theistic evolution as the other. Such men are the instruments of growth; if the reader pleases, the seeds of future life.

The question at issue between the modern critic and the old orthodoxy is not an insignificant one. It is not merely a question of dates and authorship—a question whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch, or how many of the Psalms were written by David, or whether there were two Isaiahs or only one. It is a profoundly serious one. The old orthodoxy is right in regarding the new criticism as revolutionary. It is revolutionary in its treatment of the Bible, as the Protestant reformation was revolutionary in its treatment of the Church. It denies the infallibility of the Bible, as the Protestant reformation denied the infallibility of the Church. There is no infallible authority. Infallible authority is undesirable. God has not given it to his children. He has given them something far better—life. That life can come only through struggle. There is as little a short and easy way to truth as to virtue. The knowledge of truth can come only by conflict with error, as the power of virtue can come only by conflict with temptation. The Bible is the record of the experiences of devout men struggling toward that knowledge of God which is life eternal: it is given to us, not to save us from struggle and growth by struggle, but to inspire us to struggle that we may grow. The Bible is the record of the gradual manifestation of God to man and in human experience; in moral laws, perceived and revealed by the great lawgiver and by successors imbued with his spirit and speaking in his name; in the application of moral laws to social conditions by great preachers of righteousness; in human experiences of goodness and godliness, interpreted by great poets and dramatists; and finally consummated in the life of Him who was God manifest in the flesh, in whom the word before spoken by divers portions and in divers manners was shown in a spotless character and a perfect life. For beyond this revelation in His Anointed One of a God of perfect

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

love abiding in perfect truth and purity, there is nothing to be revealed concerning Him. To those who follow Christ it is given to learn of him and to teach to subsequent generations what loyalty of love to such a God as is manifested in Christ Jesus means and to what service and sacrifice it calls.

A Little White Ghost

By Virginia Yeaman Remnitz

IT was twilight on the prairie, and a couple of Mexican goatherds were gathering their flocks together for the night. The sun had dropped behind the Spanish Peaks, and through the dim light their summits gleamed weirdly. Several hundred paces beyond the Mexicans rose a butte capped by white rocks, looking, in its dusky perspective, like a castle-crowned hill, rising in strange isolation from the midst of this desolate plain.

With an exclamation of surprise that attracted his companion's attention, one of the goatherds paused suddenly in his slow progress, and the long-haired, following goats went on alone. With uplifted finger the man pointed before him, speaking rapidly in Mexican. "Look, Benito! Look! It is a ghost! A little white ghost! See—among the rocks they call 'The Castle.' There it is! Now it is gone. There! Just between the two pillars. Now it is gone again!" Then the fellow began crossing himself and muttering prayers beneath his breath, while the other stood stock still, his mouth open and his stupid eyes staring straight ahead.

"Did you see it, Benito?" The man paused between his prayers to ask the question, looking nervously about him.

Benito nodded slowly. "We go home another way," he said, decidedly. Stricken by sudden panic, they both ran swiftly ahead and turned the goats aside, going on by a circuitous route, so that the little white ghost appeared no more to affright them.

As the goatherds disappeared through the deepening dusk, one would have said that the little white ghost of the rock-capped butte had the prairie all to itself. It stood a moment amid the gleaming stones, and as it did so, a man crawled up the bank of a deep arroya until he could see over its edge. His hiding-place was a few hundred yards from "The Castle," and he gazed at the apparition with interest, having overheard the exclamations of the frightened goatherds. The little white ghost was moving restlessly about, and the man was watching intently, when a loud blast from a horn broke the perfect stillness. The blast was followed by a swift clatter of horses' feet.

At the very first sound the stealthy observer slid noiselessly to the bottom of the arroya, and crept into the deep shadow of the bank, lying there perfectly still. The ghost, like a frightened child, had disappeared also, so that the newcomer seemed to be alone on the prairie. He blew another blast on his horn, and listened intently. There was a shout from far away, and again the swift beating of hoofs. Then another shout, and another horseman, until four riders were gathered near the washout.

"Well, boys, we may as well give the search up for the day," said the first one, sighing heavily as he spoke.

"It's a bad case," observed another. The voices of the men were strangely sad and subdued, as it seemed to the unseen listener, and his thought was, "I didn't know they'd be so cut up as that about it." There was, indeed, an atmosphere of deep dejection about the little company which struck strangely upon the perception of the man in the arroya. As they clattered slowly off he sat up and listened with a sense of bewilderment. It was the gentlest, saddest-mannered posse of man-catchers he had ever known. "You'd think I was a lost babe," he muttered to himself, half humorously. Then, after the last sound died away, he crept out of his hiding-place, and, with a caution which manifested itself in a strangely sidelong, halting gait, made his way toward the butte and the little white ghost.

Two days before this scene was enacted on the prairie a train pulled out of a town of southern Colorado. It was well filled, and no one paid much attention to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the man with the bandage about his head, nor to the companion who held his arm as though helping him aboard the train. The two occupied a seat together, the one with the bandaged head settling himself next the window. Not far behind them was a family group of father, mother, and little girl. The child was daintily dressed, and held a doll close in her arms. Light-brown curls danced about her face, and she had great dark eyes, which laughed one moment and were grave the next. When she had wearied of looking at the ground and fences sliding along past the train, she slipped out of the seat and began to reconnoiter. She made friends with an old gentleman who tempted her with a peppermint, but when she had exhausted his small store she wandered on. The next object of interest was the man with his head tied up. "Come, Marjorie," called her mother, but Marjorie held her ground, standing still in the aisle to observe this new attraction. Then she pushed past the man on the outside, and, laying small hands on each knee of the one beside the window, gazed up intently into his face. The other occupant of the seat turned his head slightly, and watched the two with a smile. Then he looked away again, and left them to their own devices.

"Is you' head hurt?"

The man nodded, but his eyes edged slyly toward his companion. They were queer eyes, Marjorie thought, slipping sidewise, as though they wanted to run away. But her clear gaze held them finally, and the sly, alert look changed into one of half-kindly, half-indifferent attention.

"How did you hurt you' head?"

"Cut it," he answered, briefly.

"How did you cut it? Did *he* do it?" With a diminutive forefinger she pointed to the man next her friend, not deigning, however, to turn her head.

The questioned one smiled evasively.

"*Why* did he hurt you' head?" Marjorie asked, still designating the object of her scorn with little out-turned finger. "I sorry he hurt you' head. I like you." The child's clear tones penetrated a radius of several seats, and a few people turned around to look.

"Come here, little girl." Marjorie turned, and for the first time gave her frank and grave attention to the other man. Leaving her wounded friend, she went and stood before his companion like a just judge before a prisoner at the bar.

"*Why* did you hurt his head?"

Honest eyes looked down into hers, and the answer came in a low voice, "Because I couldn't help it." No one else heard except the listener at the window, and toward him Marjorie looked doubtfully. Then she nestled against her later friend and said, "I want a dwink."

"Run tell your mamma," he answered, quietly.

"No, I want *you* to get me a dwink." The sidelong glance was on them again, and the sheriff felt it without looking. The child pulled at his hand impatiently, edging meantime toward the aisle. The train was going at full speed, and the man by the window kept his eyes fixed, now, on the shifting monotony of the outlook. A little smile of grim amusement turned his lips. His thought was, "He needn't worry. I could hardly skip while she goes at this rate." The same reflection was in the mind of the sheriff at whose hand Marjorie tugged, and without further hesitation he followed his small conductor to the water-cooler.

As the sheriff handed Marjorie the cup he turned so as to face the passengers, noticing that the one in whom he was most interested was still looking out of the window. Just then, with a mighty lurch and jar, the train pulled up to avoid a half-dozen young cattle which were running wildly across the track. The cup flew from Marjorie's hand, and she fell in the aisle. The passengers swayed in their seats, and the sheriff was thrown heavily against the side of the car. As he righted himself he looked instinctively toward the seat he had left. It was empty. Some one caught sight of the flying figure on the prairie, and then the train was stopped, while the sheriff and a little posse of volunteers hurriedly got off and started in pursuit of the escaped prisoner. As the cars moved on again, every passenger craned his neck to catch a last glimpse of this vanishing drama, and looked long after there was the slightest possibility of seeing either hunters or hunted.

In the excitement no one had noticed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that Marjorie had fallen from the platform steps, whither she had made her way to see what was going on. The plump little body rolled softly to the side of the track, and lay quite still until the train had passed. Then, unhurt, the child sat up, and gazed after it with bewildered eyes. Springing to her feet, she ran forward a little way, her small arms outstretched, her baby voice shrilly raised. "'Top train! 'Top train! Mamma, mamma! Marjorie here, mamma!" But the train was gone; a speck in the distance, a moment later out of sight. Several miles further on it did stop, and another little company got off. One of these was a woman, crying and running to and fro as she called frantically for her child. That was Marjorie's mother; and Marjorie herself, in despair of catching the train, was hurrying over the prairie trying to find her friend the sheriff, whom she had seen scramble over the bank and disappear. Thus was added one more volunteer to the officer's posse—a strange one, truly, with white frock torn, and brown eyes wet and scared; a volunteer with tendrils of curling hair clinging about a pale little face, which was all stained now with tears.

Before Marjorie had gone far she stumbled and fell, and on picking herself up discovered, for the first time, that she was not alone. Her doll, calm and stolid, lay on the ground where it had just fallen. The child stared as though its presence was a miracle—a glad, beautiful miracle—for she did not remember having carried it with her.

"Beatwice May! My Beatwice May!" she murmured, and clasped the doll in a sort of rapture, covering its face with sweet, moist kisses. Thus these two started on their way together, and Marjorie was comforted.

The prairie is broken here, stretching level a little way toward the mountains, and then falling into buttes and foot-hills. It is traversed and cut up by deep wash-outs, known as arroyas; by dry beds of streams, with scraggy, ragged banks; and nearer the mountains it runs into deep cañons, and circuitous cuts between hills. There is no shade, save here and there that of a pinyon-tree; and the heat of the sun is fierce. In midsummer there is no running water, and the cactus grows thick and sharp in wide stretches or solitary clumps. It will first tear off little shoes and stockings, and then—oh pity the small tender feet! A bad country, surely, for a child to be lost in.

Marjorie ran on in search of the sheriff, talking to Beatrice May the while, and when the sun made her head hot and dizzy she began to call again for her mother. She wanted some water, and tears washed the doll's fat red cheeks. She was such a blessing, that Beatrice May! She did not speak, but her presence was a great solace.

While she was crying the ground suddenly slipped under Marjorie's feet, and she looked straight down into a frightful abyss. Then she and Beatrice May and the sliding earth fell together, and lay at the bottom of a deep arroya. In a sad fright, the child struggled to her feet, the doll still held tight, and began to run. At last she came out into a shallower channel, and from that scrambled again to the prairie level.

It was very hot. Away to the right a clump of scraggly pinyon-trees cast a small, tremulous shadow on the baked earth. From the branches the prairie-doves were cooing, and thither went Marjorie, though the arrowy cactus-leaves stretched out in her way, tearing at her little stumbling feet. For that sweet, beckoning shadow must be gained at whatever cost. When she came, the doves flew away in fright, and hovered about with tremulous alarms. At length they ventured back, and looked down shyly at the still figure lying there with something clasped close to its heart. Then, at the sound of galloping hoofs, they flew away. A horseman sped by, and the prairie was silent again; but he had broken Marjorie's happy dreams. She had been at home in her mother's arms, and her mother was singing and rocking, while she lay so still, so safe! Now the desolate prairie danced before her opening eyes, and she clung to Beatrice May more tightly. The sun was just dropping behind a great high mountain. Marjorie sat up, and looked straight at it till it fell. Then she rose, and ran on very fast, calling aloud. She must find her mother before the dark came. Her mother, as it seemed to her now, was at home, and home was somewhere. To

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gain it she went straight toward the darkling mountains, running amid the foothills, and getting deep into strange, dusky ways.

When the light was almost gone, Marjorie stopped running. Have you ever seen the prairies by night? They seem to palpitate with desolation, and their loneliness is without limit. Level, they affright the mind like cold death. Broken and mountainous, they awe and terrify with dreary grandeur. But Marjorie had Beatrice May, and Beatrice May must be put to bed; so the child crept under a great rock which seemed to offer a hiding-place from the fearful solitudes without. At home she always undressed her doll before she consented to be undressed herself, and now the strength of habit forced upon her the performance of these motherly duties. With her beloved burden in her arms, she sat down there in the midst of the prairie and began to unbutton the tiny clothes, talking the while, much as her own mother might had she been putting Marjorie to bed that night. "Hold still, darling. There! Is you *so* tired? Never mind; mudder will sing you to s'eep to-night, 'cause her baby is *so* tired!" And as Marjorie cradled the doll in her arms, swaying softly to and fro, the childish voice broke that unbounded, solemn silence:

"Wock-a-by, baby, on the twee-top,
W'en the wind blows the cwadle will wock."

When the moon rose and its rays stole into Marjorie's resting-place, she and her doll were sleeping together, the warm baby cheek pressed close against the cold face of Beatrice May. When the morning sun shone, the doll lay as before, but the child was gone. For, waking with parched throat and dazed head, Marjorie had started forth on her travels again without Beatrice May. Presently, with a little cry, she turned back and ran from one rock to another, calling out again and again, "Mamma's coming, Beatwice May. She's comin' wite away. Don't you cwy, darlin'!" And from that time on her one thought was to find her lost companion, and in the seeking she fell to exploring the most unlikely places. Under every shrub and pinyon-tree, into every shadowy crevice, peered the eager eyes and groped the tiny fingers. The child turned round and round, her bare feet—for they were bare now—scraping up the hot earth. She ran hungrily from one place to another, if perchance it might be that Beatrice May awaited her coming. But the great lonesome place had swallowed up the doll, and now Marjorie was quite alone. When she slept, it was to lie in her mother's arms and drink water from the gourd that hung by the well. Her mother always rocked and sang. When she awoke again, it was to look for Beatrice May.

The second night of her wanderings Marjorie passed close to a lonely ranch house. It stood amid a grove of trees, and the child sank down to rest under one of these. She did not see the house. There was a mother within keeping watch over her own sleeping brood, and the child under the tree slept also, dreaming again. But she woke before dawn and started on to find Beatrice May.

The afternoon of that second day things took strange shapes. Marjorie hid from a flock of goats which were coming toward her, thinking them wolves. When they had passed on, she crept out from behind her shelter shivering with terror. Soon after that she thought she saw a house. Again the sun was setting, and its glow lit up the white pinnacles of the stately prairie mansion. It was a strange house, to be sure—only piles of white rock capping a hill—but Marjorie was not discriminating then. The sun sank lower, and she clambered painfully up the butte, towards the open spaces above. In houses there are mothers and water, food and beds. In this house there was nothing but cold white stones, which stood up like stately pillars and lay about like broken masonry. It was such an odd house, and there was no water at all, for Marjorie looked everywhere. The people must have all gone away, and it was getting dark again. Something was moving toward the house from a long way off. It was one of those dreadful packs of wolves, and the child crept behind a rock, hiding her eyes. When she looked again the wolves were gone, and with them the frightened goatherds. For their little white ghost was only a little child, and she was lost on the prairie that night.

At the awful blast of a horn Marjorie

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

again sank out of sight and lay till the clattering hoofs had passed and the last sound died away. But the next thing was the most dreadful of all. Something came creeping and sidling through the darkness! She would have screamed if she could, but her throat had long been parched. So she hid again and lay quiet, but she heard it climbing up to her house. It groped around, getting nearer and nearer to her, and she crouched very close against the stones, almost fainting with terror.

The moon was just rising, and by the faint glimmer of light it threw over the white stones the hunted fugitive found the child and gathered her up in his arms. His first thought was, "They *were* hunting for a lost babe, after all!" and as the light-brown curls fell over his arm he muttered, "It's the young 'un as was on the train!"

Marjorie was quite unconscious. This last shock of fright had been too much for her spent strength, and she lay helplessly in the strong arms which held her. For the fugitive was not exhausted with his two days' wanderings. He had found food and drink at a ranch house while the man was away. The woman gave it gladly to have him gone, for he was a wild-looking creature by now, and she was all alone. So he filled his pockets with bread and meat, a bottle of water, and a small flask of brandy.

The escaped prisoner laid his burden down and took out of his pockets the two bottles. Using his hand as a cup, he mixed together some water and brandy. It was a rather strong dose for so small a child, but he thought it weak enough for the merest babe. When it was safely poured down Marjorie's throat, he rubbed some over her face and hands, and then poured more into her mouth. When her eyelids quivered, he gave a grunt of satisfaction—this strange find of his was proving of the most absorbing interest! Yet this man was an outlaw and a desperado. After serving half of a long term in prison he had escaped, vowing never to go back if he could help it, though his life were the price of freedom. In jumping the train he had taken desperate chances, and one of the sheriff's bullets had passed close enough to his head; for the pursuing party kept him in sight for a few moments after leaving the train. Then he had disappeared. The broken nature of the country favored his designs, and the instinct of all hunted creatures sharpened his wits. From that time until he found Marjorie in her prairie "castle," no man had laid eyes on him, nor any human being save the woman from whom he so boldly asked food and drink. Yet he had seen several of his pursuers pass by, and more than once had heard the clatter of hoofs and the shouts of the men.

When Marjorie opened her eyes, she fixed them widely on the man with his head tied up. He patted her cheek, and spoke words which would have astonished his former jailer, who certainly had found no show of gentleness about him. The frightened look died slowly out of the child's face as she gazed into his, and at last she smiled. Then the outlaw's delight was so great that he patted her cheek again, saying, "You're all right now, ain't you, young 'un?" He took off his coat and made Marjorie lie upon it. He gave her a drink of water, and, moistening a bit of bread, put it between her lips, grieving because she could not eat. But brandy always seemed to him a pretty good substitute for food, so he mixed a little more with water and poured it down her throat. He tore strips from her ragged white frock and bandaged up her feet, bathing them first with a careful economy of his precious water. Nor was he saving it for himself. His thought was, "She might need it before we get more."

At length Marjorie slept, a faint look of life creeping back to her face. Beside her sat the outlaw, his burly fingers clasped by one little outstretched hand, as though this small volunteer had caught him and would not let him escape. He was thinking deeply. It seemed to him that he *was* caught, indeed, unless—he looked down at the sleeping child, and, stirring, she clung closer to his hand—no, he could not leave her. She held him more surely than the strong prison he had broken through. Yet he could not take her with him, for she would die unless soon cared for properly. And while all these thoughts passed through his mind Marjorie slept on, a look of rest on her face in place of that dreadful, wild expression it had worn a short time since.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Far away a shout broke the stillness, and, nearer, another, answering. Again the clattering of hoofs and men calling to one another. Had they come back to look for the child? It was not likely. Involuntarily the outlaw withdrew his hand from Marjorie's so as to be free for action. There was a sound of galloping, nearer now, and then further off. Beads of perspiration stood out on the man's face, and he clenched his hands, gasping for breath. Marjorie, under the influence of the brandy, slept on heavily. She could do nothing. He might bid her call, and hide himself, ready to plunge into darkness when she should be found. He touched her gently, but she did not stir. He spoke, but she made no answer. Her heavy breathing told the story of her utter helplessness.

The horsemen were moving away. They would soon be out of hearing—then what would become of Marjorie! If he summoned them, they would take her to her friends. *Him* they would take—but the man, with a desperate resolve, sprang to his feet and hallooed wildly. The horsemen drew up. He hallooed again. They turned and galloped toward him. There were four of them, and, fearing some decoy, they rode abreast, ready to help one another. Near the rock-capped hill they paused and looked around cautiously. Again the outlaw called, and the horsemen advanced yet nearer. One of them shouted, "Who is it?" It was the voice of the sheriff himself, and the fugitive sprang behind a rock. Again the sheriff called, and still no answer. He bade his aids dismount and surround the hill, issuing his orders in a loud voice as a warning to whomsoever might be there. It looked to the officer like a trap, and he feared that his escaped prisoner had found friends. After picketing their horses, the men, at their leader's orders, began to ascend the hill.

It was a critical moment for all. A couple of armed desperadoes hidden away among those rocks might well pick off the attacking party; but no shots were fired as the searchers, each with a low-swinging lantern in one hand and a revolver in the other, peered among the stones.

One of them found Marjorie, and paused over her with an exclamation of wonder. At that moment the outlaw slipped from his place and leaped down the hillside, the stones rattling noisily after. The sheriff was nearest him, and by the light of the moon he recognized his man. "Halt!" he cried, springing down the slope in swift pursuit, and two of the men dashed after him.

The recaptured prisoner was taken back to his cell, and Marjorie was restored to her mother. But before these two, who had met so strangely, were separated, the sheriff caught the softened expression on the man's face as he glanced at the child, and he seemed to hear again a winsome voice saying, "I sorry you hurt you' head. I like you."

That night Marjorie lay in her mother's arms, but her own arms were empty. "I want Beatwice May. I want my dear Beatwice May," she cried again and again, until sleep overpowered her.

They traced the little footsteps to the great rock under which Beatrice May lay—still asleep. She made no sign when clasped again and again to Marjorie's heart, but the child looked up with shining eyes into her mother's face, and asked, "Were you so glad, like this, when I comed back to you?"

❀

Laziness

Mr. Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Christian Industrial Alliance, who has had a very large experience with tramps, says: "I have had a long and intimate personal experience with the class of men referred to, and I give it unhesitatingly as my testimony that not many men are 'lazy' in the sense in which this word is commonly used. I have dealt with thousands of such men, and have almost invariably found them willing and anxious to work. I know that a great many people engaged in charitable enterprises have much to say about lazy people, but I am inclined to think that it is not so much that laziness is at fault as the efforts so many of us make to put square pegs in round holes. All men are not born with the same energy and the same intelligence, and what might be called laziness in me might be called superhuman energy in other men. In this institution we do not put at chopping wood or shoveling coal, if we can possibly help it, the man whose only occupation in life has been that of bookkeeper or clerk, and who has never had any hard physical labor. We endeavor, as far as possible, to put men at the work they are best fitted for. Perhaps this is one reason why our experience leads us not to consider laziness so prevalent a vice as do some other people."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Pastor's Office Hour

By the Rev. A. H. McKinney

WHEN the uninitiated see in a church paper the announcement of the Pastor's Office Hour, they frequently do some questioning like this: Why is it necessary for the Pastor to have an office hour? Is he not bringing too much business into the church work? Would it not be better for all concerned if he were to spend that time in his study preparing for his spiritual work, instead of giving it up to business? The following actually took place during the office hours of a down-town pastor one morning recently. It is a fair sample of what takes place four or five times a week.

About half-past nine the pastor reached the church to meet, by appointment, a man who had been on a drunken debauch, and who the night before called at the pastor's home and declared that he wanted to sober up. It was the pastor's intention to put him to work where he would not have an opportunity to get a drink for one day at least. The man had not kept his promise, but that occasioned no surprise, as such men rarely do what they promise.

Now the office is open, and we are ready for the day's work. First comes a church worker, whose work has been interfered with by a fellow-worker. The whole story must be listened to, and all the possible complications considered before advice is given. After serious thought and earnest conversation the worker departs, feeling relieved.

A mishap has occurred within the building, and the pastor is called out to give his advice as to what ought to be done.

He returns to the office to supply the money for, and to advise concerning, some purchases that are about to be made for one of the branches of the church work.

Here comes a stranger. He is intelligent and businesslike, so his message is soon delivered. He is a young physician doing charity work among poor mothers. Connected with one of his obstetric cases he finds apparent worthiness joined to great poverty. Husband is out of work, wife is ill, clothes and nourishment are needed. Can anything be done? Questions are asked and answered, the address is taken, and the assurance given that something will be done.

Next comes a missionary who is to report concerning a number of cases of which she has the immediate oversight. A woman has been employed to do some work to enable her to pay a debt, which she as a Christian woman is anxious to cancel. Where is the money to come from? A young man wishes to unite with the church. Report is made concerning his life and character. A private teacher has been employed to help to prepare a young man for his life-work. Progress is reported. Another young man is ill. Arrangements are being made to send him to a hospital. Finally, some matters connected with the worker's Sunday-school class are discussed, and her place is taken by another.

What has become of Annie M——? She is a church member and has not been to church for some time, and lately she has been absent from Sunday-school also. Visitor reports that the absentee is suffering with a chronic disease. What is best to be done? Will she be received into a hospital? Will she consent to go? A line of action is agreed upon.

The pastor has but little time to think, as here is a messenger to report that one of the workers who was to go on duty for the afternoon is ill. The pastor goes down to the reading-room to arrange for a substitute for the work. When he has done so, the custodian informs him that the paper-man has failed to deliver some of the papers ordered. This must be attended to.

On his way back to his office the pastor meets a carpenter who has been called in to make some repairs in the building. He must pause here, consult with the carpenter and the sexton, and give directions.

A pretty-looking, neatly dressed young woman is waiting in the office. "For the sake of my children, won't you please come down and speak to my husband?" "Is he drinking again?" "Yes, and he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is getting worse all the time. He has very little work, and sometimes, when he has enough to do, he is so drunk that he cannot work." Words of comfort are spoken, and the promise given that the pastor will call at the rear tenement this evening. "Be sure that you keep your husband at home, as I do not want to get there and find him out."

A worker has been awaiting his turn. "Do you remember K——, for whom we did so much last winter?" "Yes; what is the trouble with him?" "He is out on the streets. What can be done for him? Can we let him go without another effort? Is it worth while for us to repeat the apparently useless efforts of last winter?"

With a sigh, the pastor turns to the pile of Sunday-school class-rolls awaiting his inspection, and finishes looking over them just in time to put them away as the clock indicates that it is half-past twelve.

As he goes up the avenue noting the evidences of wretchedness and sin on all sides, he thinks of the article which he had read a few nights before, in which a pastor describes how, in the preparation of two sermons, he selected the texts on Monday morning, and spent five mornings of the week, besides a portion of Sunday, in getting ready to deliver those two discourses. What could the tired man from the office do, except smile to himself? The people on the street do not know what amuses him. They probably imagine that he has nothing to do but to smile; but he is thinking of those two talks (he would not dare call them sermons) which he must deliver next Sunday, and of the large Sunday-school that he must superintend.

Going to School in Alaska

By W. S. Harwood

PANCAKES for punctuality—that, indeed, is a novel reward of merit, and yet that was what was offered by an Alaskan teacher to induce his pupils to be regular in attendance. Away up in our Territory of Alaska, whose furthermost point is so far to the west that the center of the United States is found at a point many hundreds of miles west of the city of San Francisco, the school-children have not had the years of educational opportunity which have been offered in other portions of the United States. Indeed, it has been only within the past twenty years that any regular instruction of any extent has been given, and only within the past five or six years that these semi-savage children have been gathered into schools of any importance.

The Innuits, the natives who are found along the entire coast line of Alaska, fishers, hunters, and sailors, are pronounced a more than ordinarily intelligent tribe among the various bands which inhabit Alaska. And yet they are unable to tell the ages of their children after they are four years old; and while some of them can count up to fifteen, yet beyond five they are largely in the dark. Of course they live in a very primitive style, and dress largely in "parkas" made sometimes from the skins of fish and animals, sometimes from the breasts of birds. The most northern bands of the Innuits hate salt, and one of the teachers among them says that while they will eat with great relish a dish of decayed fish or putrid oil, they will spit out with a wry face a mouthful of choice corned beef.

It is hardly to be thought strange, under such conditions, that when one of the Government teachers some years ago reached Point Hope, on the Arctic coast, ready to begin his work, he found no scholars in the school-room to which he had gone one October day in the midst of a blinding blizzard. He went out into the village and hunted around for scholars. He succeeded in finding one boy, and with him he began his school, giving him, at the close of the session, two pancakes as a reward of merit. The pancakes worked marvels, and before the end of the season the school had an enrollment of sixty-eight. Regularity in attendance at first was secured by giving out each evening at the close of school, to all scholars who had been perfect in deportment and recitations, a little cake made of flour, molasses, and water. The scholars began arriving at six o'clock in the morning, and stayed until about six at night. On the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tenth of December the sun dropped out of sight, and did not show his face again until early January, giving a night twenty-four days long, while lamps had to be used from early November until February.

The school-house was two miles from the town, and yet, no matter how cold it was—and the thermometer frequently registered thirty degrees below zero, while terrific blizzards prevailed for weeks—the children tramped regularly to school, and appeared to take no thought of the cold. So fearful was the teacher at first that the little children would perish in the awful storms that he hired men to take them home at night; but he soon found this was unnecessary, for they were amply able to take care of themselves.

At Point Barrow, the most northern point of land in the United States, a school was established in the town of Nuwak. The houses of the town were partly under ground, the roofs being made of dirt, supported by rafters made from the jaws and ribs of whales. Here, one winter not long ago, the thermometer registered as low as forty-two and a half degrees. One day in April, in the spring session of the school, the cry of "Whales!" was brought to the school building, and the teacher had all he could do to keep the school together during the rest of the day. All the larger boys and girls left instantly to hunt whales, while many of the smaller ones were soon busy at work driving the dog teams out over the fringe of the frozen sea to the open water, some twelve miles away, where their sledges, some of them having bone runners, were loaded with whalebone and meat and drawn back to the town.

In the town of Cape Prince of Wales, on the American side of Bering Straits, the young man who was teaching in the school, with his wife, expelled some of the pupils for disorderly conduct, whereupon they murdered him one day. The Innuits in the community, however, brought speedy vengeance, as they immediately killed the two scholars who had murdered the teacher. At one of the schools the pupils had become so boisterous that a number of them were sent away from the building. A number of the drunken parents then tried to break into the school, and for two months the teachers lived in the school-room where they taught, bearing arms all the time for self-defense. The interest shown by the pupils in the main, however, was very marked. In one town, so marked was the interest, the grown-up people as well as the children attended, and out of a total population of 539, 304 attended the school. The lumber for the school-house was carried a distance of three thousand miles, coming all the way from San Francisco.

To be obliged to walk a mile to school is sometimes considered a hardship in the more sparsely settled portions of the States, but one family traveled three hundred miles from the Arctic region so that they could attend the school on the northern side of Norton Sound, while two grown-up girls and their mother went a hundred miles to Kadiak to attend a school which they had heard was going to be opened there. They reached the place six months before the teacher arrived, and waited for him.

In the recent report of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, representative of the Government among these Indians, the work in the schools is described in these words:

"The teachers began their school work by learning the Eskimo names of the most important things in daily use and training their pupils in the English equivalents. From words they proceeded to phrases, and from phrases to sentences, teaching them to translate the Eskimo into English, and *vice versa*. They gradually added English letters and numbers, together with some elementary geography and arithmetic. Although they had a combined experience of thirteen years in the States, the teachers declare that they never had more quick-witted, intelligent pupils than these wild children. At the beginning of the school year only a few could count ten in a blundering fashion, and nine-tenths of the pupils knew practically no English whatever. At the close of the first school year they had a good working vocabulary, knew something of geography and map-drawing, understood thoroughly the decimal basis of our numbers, could count up to one thousand, work examples in simple addition, write and read simple English words, and carry on a conversation in English on every-day practical matters. The pupils showed a remarkable desire to learn for learning's sake."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books and Authors

The Last Quarter-Century in the United States [1]

The material growth of the United States in the last quarter-century is one of the marvels of the age. In 1870 the population was thirty-eight millions and a half. About one-third of the National domain was settled. The western frontier, which ran irregularly parallel with the Mississippi, was nearer to that stream than to the Rocky Mountains. Except certain well-peopled sections on the Pacific slope and small civilized strips in Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, the great West was virgin wilderness, the home of the buffalo and of roaming bands of Indians. Twenty-five years later the population had nearly doubled. The West was a smiling agricultural region, covered with thrifty homesteads and prosperous cities, and eight new States had been admitted to the Union.

The extraordinary progress of the country in so short a period was due to a combination of circumstances. During the Civil War a couple of millions of men, more or less, were withdrawn from productive occupations to serve as soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies. Their place as producers was supplied partly by immigration from Europe, partly by the invention of improved agricultural machinery, which, in some instances, enabled a boy to do the work of several able-bodied men. At the close of the war the productive forces of the country had adjusted themselves to the abnormal economic distribution of the population. When the armies were disbanded, the Union and Confederate veterans found their civil occupations for the most part gone, and great numbers migrated to the Western country. Some settled as farmers along the frontier, others took to grazing cattle on the prairies beyond. But the majority remained at home to struggle against the competition of recent immigrants and of the new labor-saving machinery. In 1869 the heart of the continent was pierced by the Union Pacific Railroad, and in a few years a network of railways covered the entire West. The surplus population of the East streamed into the new country, followed by bands of immigrants from abroad. A remunerative field of labor was open to all who would enter. The Government supplied land—rich prairie land, ready for the plow—at a nominal charge. With practically no capital except a yoke of oxen and agricultural implements, the Western settler was able in a year to raise a crop of wheat more than sufficient to cover his initial outlay, and cheap transportation enabled him to sell this in the markets of the world. Western competition drove the Eastern wheat-grower from his high-priced and high-taxed land to the factories which already existed in his neighborhood, while the West, in return, furnished a new market for the manufactures of the East. On the basis of material progress arts and literature flourished as never before. Increasing popular intellectual activity raised a demand for advanced education. Johns Hopkins, the first American university, was opened in 1876, and the old historic colleges of the land were rapidly reorganized with university functions.

When the full history of the last quarter-century comes to be written, the chief stress will undoubtedly be laid on the economic conditions mentioned above. That time is distant. The principal documentary sources of information are still under seal in public archives and in the collections of private individuals and industrial corporations. Meantime the information contained in periodical and other ephemeral literature must be rescued from oblivion, and it is this task which has been undertaken by President Andrews. President Andrews does not deal with undercurrents of history—with cause and effect. He seizes instead upon superficial phenomena, chiefly political, which lend themselves readily to graphic and pictorial illustration. In rapidly shifting scenes he introduces new political situations and conflicts, new men, new inventions, new conditions of National progress as measured by statistics. This method of writing history has obvious disadvantages. No sooner is the reader interested in a subject than he is hurried on to the next, and when the book is read he is still at a loss as to the interpretation of our most recent history. The defects of President Andrews's work are due partly to limitations of space, partly to paucity of material. No written history can be fuller than the evidence on which it is based, and no competent historical judgment can be passed on partial information. The substance of the book was originally compressed within a series of articles published in "Scribner's Magazine." Those articles have been revised and expanded, but their characteristics have necessarily been retained. And if historical generalizations are absent, if the narrative is wanting in continuity, the descriptions are vivid, the situations dramatic, and the treatment of men and parties unprejudiced.

Considering the limitations under which he wrote, President Andrews has acquitted himself with tact and ability of the task of writing "freshly made history." Occasionally, however, his statements are open to the charge of incompleteness even where deficient evidence cannot be pleaded; as when, in speaking of our merchant marine, he says: "Painful to notice was the small proportion of our commerce which was carried on in American vessels. . . . The decay of our merchant marine was originally due to the fatal enterprise of Confederate privateers during the war, and to the change now going on from wood to iron as the material for ships. This transferred to British builders the special advantage which Americans had so long as wood was used. Why the advantage continued with the British was a much-disputed question. . . . Protectionists found it in British labor and British subsidies to steamship lines, and wished to offset it

[1] *The History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States, 1870–1895.* By E. Benjamin Andrews. With more than three hundred and fifty Illustrations. 2 Vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $6.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by bounties and by still higher subsidies to American shipping enterprise. Anti-protectionists traced all the difficulty to protection, particularly denouncing the duties on material imported for ship-building. They urged free United States registry for foreign-built ships, or at least the privilege of importing free of duty all stock to be used in the construction of ships." Confederate cruisers undoubtedly did great damage to American shipping, and protectionists and anti-protectionists undoubtedly advance diametrically opposite views to explain the continued languor of the shipping interests. But neither the damage done by Confederate cruisers, nor the change from wood to iron in ship-building, nor the tariff, is sufficient, whether taken separately or in connection with the other causes, to explain the present condition of our merchant marine. The determining cause, as has been pointed out by Captain A. T. Mahan, is the circumstance that American capital has found since the war much more profitable employment in opening up the great natural resources of the West than it could possibly have found in the ocean carrying trade. So soon as those resources shall be exploited, American capital will unquestionably return to the sea.

Modern French Literature [1]

Following his "Modern German Literature," we now have "Modern French Literature," by Dr. Benjamin W. Wells, of Harvard University. This is a capital characterization of the subject. It is the fashion with some novel-readers to turn to the end of the book and see how the plot finishes, but it is not often the fashion of readers of history to follow this example. However, in the case of the present volume it is not a bad idea, because, of all parts of French literature, that which has for us the most immediate and direct interest is the department of modern fiction, and in that department we have been mostly talking about the evolution of naturalism. Hence it is with peculiar pleasure that one quickly turns to the chapters which close the volume—chapters describing, first, the evolution of naturalism, with criticisms of George Sand, Henri Beyle, Balzac, and Mérimée; secondly, the naturalistic school, with criticisms of Flaubert, the brothers Goncourt, Zola, Huysmans, and Maupassant; thirdly, the wane of naturalism, with criticisms of those whom Dr. Wells calls the Compromisers—Feuillet, Cherbuliez, Fabre, Theuriet, Daudet, Ohnet; lastly, those whom he calls exotic writers, like Loti, for instance. Then come the psychologists, Bourget, Barrés, Marcel Prévost, and Paul Margueritte. The inverse ratio may again be followed, for, after fiction, it is the evolution of the drama which is of most interest to most people. Dr. Wells's description of the work of Scribe, Augier, Dumas *fils*, Sardou, and Labiche makes a capital chapter. The chapter on the evolution of lyric poetry is no less valuable; and, coming gradually toward the first of the book, we have chapters on the evolution of history, on Victor Hugo, and on the romantic school. The first three chapters in the book are, of course, introductory to all of these. They are on the Middle Age and the Renaissance, on the seventeenth century, and on the eighteenth century. Dr. Wells does not express any literary opinions that have not been based on examination of original works, but he tells us that his position has been modified by the masters of French criticism. This book will help us to place our favorites in French literature in truer perspective.

[1] *Modern French Literature.* By Benjamin W. Wells. Roberts Brothers, Boston. $1.50.

The Books of the Week

[The books mentioned under this head and under that of Books Received include all received by The Outlook during the week ending January 8. This weekly report of current literature will be supplemented by fuller reviews of the more important works.]

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The first volume of the monumental English *Dictionary of National Biography* was published, if we remember aright, in 1885. We now receive the forty-ninth volume, which deals with names from Robinson to Russell. The tremendous undertaking is thus, it seems, slowly nearing its completion. As a specimen of thorough workmanship and exhaustive research it is an extraordinary book. For the ordinary student and reader it is almost too comprehensive, but it is the particular value of such a work that it can be relied on when ordinary sources of information fail. The present volume is even more than usually rich in brief biographies, and these have been written by some forty or fifty of the most capable English writers, including such men as Austin Dobson, G. A. Aitken, Sidney Lee (the editor), Augustus Jessopp, Cosmo Monkhouse, Stanley Lane-Poole, Fraser Rae, and many others. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

Another monumental work of English scholarship proceeding slowly along the widely inclusive lines adopted many years ago by Dr. Murray is *A New English Dictionary*. The editors have the assistance of a very large corps of readers and students. That part of Volume III. which covers the portion of the alphabet between Disobst. and Distrustful has just appeared. Critical examination would not be in place at this minute. We need only say that the value of the work becomes more and more apparent with the publication of each part. The present section contains within the alphabetical limitation above mentioned 1,222 "main words," besides many subentries. One can hardly open at any page without finding in the illustrative quotations much to interest by oddity or aptness. The thoroughness with which this part of the work has been done continues to attract the admiration of all readers and scholars. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

NEW EDITIONS

Mr. Stopford Brooke's *English Literature* is distinctly the best brief and comprehensive survey and comment upon English literature which has yet been made. It is in many respects an ideal book, and the faults which Matthew Arnold found with it, as readers of The Outlook doubtless remember, were few, and mainly about minor matters. This notable work, which ought to be in the hands of every student and reader of English literature, has now been republished in a much more attractive form, with thorough revision

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and with considerable additions, by the Macmillan Company (New York).——The same imprint appears upon Christopher Marlowe's *Edward the Second*, which properly finds its place in the series of Temple Dramatists. This play was first issued in 1594, and is believed to have been written not much in advance of that date. It is in many respects Marlowe's finest work; more coherent and carefully constructed than "Faustus," more restrained and balanced than "Tamburlaine," and revealing Marlowe's use of blank verse at its best.——To the Temple Classics, which also bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company, has been added Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici and Urn-Burial* in a single volume. The first of these is one of the English classics—a fine example of religious feeling, deep thought, quaint fancy, and the slow music of a rich and stately style.——Mr. A. J. George, of the Newton (Massachusetts) High School, who has already shown his ability as an editor, has given further evidence of that ability by his edition of Tennyson's *Princess*, with an introduction and notes. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

NOVELS AND TALES

The new translation of Balzac's Comédie Humaine, edited by Mr. George Saintsbury, and published in this country by the Macmillan Company, is expanded by the first volume of one of Balzac's most painful stories, *A Harlot's Progress*.

Stories of Naples and the Camorra. By Charles Grant. (The Macmillan Company, New York.) Mr. Charles Grant was an Englishman who lived the greater portion of his adult life in Italy, and studied carefully the poorest people, but studied them sympathetically. The four stories in the book are dramatic; the author does not attempt interpretation; the characters interpret the people, their standards, their religion, their home life. The first story, "Peppiniello," is the story of a boy, a *mozzenare*. It is the most dramatic and artistic of the four.

For Such is Life, by Silas K. Hocking (Frederick Warne & Co., London), is in this industrious writer's best vein. It is the story of a struggle of right against wrong, and the triumph of right, with the usual love story running through the book, and the promise of a half-dozen surmised or suggested weddings at the end. Naturally the story is English in atmosphere and treatment.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, for thirty-seven years a missionary in India, has published through the Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, *In the Tiger Jungle*. This is a collection of stories of missionary work among the Telugus of India, and contains much interesting information, not only of a religious but also of a topographical and ethnological nature. The book is well printed and illustrated, and has a singularly appropriate cover.

The Orchid Seekers, by Ashmore Russan and Frederick Boyle, is a story of adventure in Borneo intended primarily for boys, but which will interest all readers who like tales of little-known regions, interspersed with hunting, fighting, and mystery. The book is somewhat sensational, but in other respects is rather above the average of its class. (F. Warne & Co., New York.)

POETRY

Captive Conceits, by Belle Gray Taylor (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), is a book of so-called verse, well expressed by the author's line, "Thou'st fev'rous turned my brain."——*An Autumn Singer*, by George M. Gould (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia), is a decided improvement on the foregoing, but lacks many of the elements which belong to real poetry.

TEXT-BOOKS, ETC.

Dr. H. C. G. Brandt, of Hamilton College, and Dr. W. C. Day, of Swarthmore College, have prepared an excellent volume entitled *German Scientific Reading* (Henry Holt & Co., New York), a volume which will immediately appeal to all students who make use of technical German. No student after his grammar and exercises is ready for the German of standard works on science; hence the need of a special course in easy technical German has long been evident. The volume will help especially those who are at work in chemistry, physics, geology, and biology. ——Dr. Benjamin Lester Bowen, of the Ohio State University, has compiled a volume of *First Italian Readings* (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston), which is an admirable book because it conforms to a strictly elementary character.——Three interesting little French books have just appeared. The first is an edition by Professor Edward S. Joynes, of the South Carolina College, of George Sand's *La Mare au Diable* (Henry Holt & Co., New York), a story which has been used for a long time as well suited to easy reading in French. It has many claims to a place in literature, but it is too bad that beginners in French and German must be bothered by the more sentimental products of the literatures of France and Germany, as we hinted last week in noticing an edition of Storm's "Immensee." Balzac's *Le Curé de Tours and Other Stories* has been well edited by Professor F. M. Warren, of Adelbert College. (Henry Holt & Co., New York.) Here, too, there is a blurring of the distinction between virtue and vice; even the admirable characters have not too much of what we would call moral backbone. In general, however, Balzac is true to nature; all his plots are well in hand; besides which there is always the titanic quality in everything that he writes.——A delightful little volume is that published by Messrs Bonnell, Silver & Co., New York, and entitled *Fragments from Fénelon Concerning Education*. The translation is very well done.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

The Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers is the title of an important work published in two volumes by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The editing has been done by Mrs. Rogers, and it seems admirably done. The volumes cannot fail to be of great value to all who are interested in the development of science in general, and of science on the American continent in particular. They will also be of interest to educators. President Rogers was for some years Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at William and Mary College; he then became Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia; in 1853 he went to Boston and founded the Massachusetts Institute of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Technology, of which he became President. The publication of these volumes sadly coincides with the death of the succeeding President of the Massachusetts Institute, General Francis Amasa Walker. His life will undoubtedly receive its appropriate biography, and the two biographies will stand as a worthy memorial of an admirable institution. Aside from this value, the "Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers" include much interesting comment on his scientific contemporaries—Faraday, Dalton, Joseph Henry, Sir Charles Lyell, Agassiz, and others. The work is, to a great extent, a history of the United States from 1804 to 1882.

The Rev. A. J. Church's *Stories from English History* is the third volume in the series, and covers the period from Cromwell to Victoria. By way of giving the main course of English history through picturesque and striking events, and through striking personalities, it tells the story, among others, of Cromwell, of the great plague and the great fire, of Queen Anne and her son, and the risings of 1715–1745. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Two Health-Seekers in Southern California (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia) are William A. Edwards, M.D., and Beatrice Harraden, the latter the well-known author of "Ships that Pass in the Night." This charmingly printed book may become a kind of *vadè mecum* to other health-seekers; it certainly gives more direct information than do most books of its kind. Miss Harraden's contribution to the volume consists of two chapters—"Southern California" and "Outdoor Life for Women."

Ebenezers, or Records of Prevailing Prayer, by Mr. H. L. Hastings, the editor of "The Christian" (H. L. Hastings, Boston), is certainly a remarkable compilation.

Professor Winslow Upton, of Brown University, has published through Messrs. Ginn & Co., Boston, *A Star Atlas*, an admirable guide to stars visible to the naked eye, and to clusters, nebulæ, and double stars visible in small telescopes. The book also contains indications of variable stars and characteristic star groups, together with ancient constellation figures. The explanatory text is interesting both to those who know and those who do not know much about astronomy.

Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, has written a book for young men and women, which he has entitled *Ideal Young Men and Women*. (E. B. Treat & Co., New York.) The book is divided into three chapters, "A Young Woman's Concept of an Ideal Young Man," "A Young Man's Concept of an Ideal Young Woman," and "Ideal Letter-Writing," and the treatment is spiritual and stimulating.

Lovers of the dog will be interested in the book by "Stonehenge," now revised by George Armatage, called *The Dog*. It gives very full information about the varieties of the dog, the characteristics of each variety, the diseases to which the animals are liable, the proper medical treatment, and the general management of dogs. A slight examination shows that the book is prepared with great thoroughness, and that it abounds in useful hints and in information not easily attainable elsewhere. (F. Warne & Co., New York.)

Literary Notes

—The Armenian Question, a sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott, printed not long ago in The Outlook, has now been published by the Armenian Relief Committee in pamphlet form, and may be had of the Secretary, Mr. Frederick D. Greene, 118 Bible House, New York City.

—It is announced that the Clarendon Press will speedily publish the Hebrew original of the ten chapters of Ecclesiasticus lately discovered in the East. Mrs. Lewis, of Cambridge, England, brought one leaf to England, and almost simultaneously nine leaves of the same manuscript were identified in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

—Some months ago M. Paul Bourget brought and won a suit against his publishers, the Lemerres, to compel them to give him an accounting. This praiseworthy action has now been imitated with equal success by the Spanish novelist, Señor Pérez Galdós. In both cases there has been no question of violation of contract. The plea was that an author has a right to know just how his books are selling, not alone from statements rendered, but from actual inspection of accounts.

—The New York "Times" asks:

Where was that London burial-ground before the gate of which Jo in "Bleak House" did the sweeping? When Jo was dying, it may be remembered, he said, recalling the burial-ground, "And there's a step there, as I used fur to clean with my broom." Was it in Ray Street, Clerkenwell, or in Russell Court? Those who lovingly follow Dickens are trying to prove exactly where Jo did the sweeping of that step. It looks as if the burial-ground Dickens had in his mind was in Ray Street, because that was his chosen scenic ground. When the Artful Dodger brought Oliver Twist down Pickled Egg Walk to Fagin's, the two passed Ray Street, and then the great English novelist saw the burial-ground, and it left its impress on his mind.

—The "Academy," of London, published recently the following verses, written by William Watson:

A FLY-LEAF POEM

(TO A LITTLE GIRL WITH A STORY-BOOK—"WYMPS," BY EVELYN SHARP)

Here, in this book, the wise may find
A world exactly to their mind.
From fairy kings to talking fish,
There's everything such persons wish.

Sweeter little maid than you
Never read a story through.
Through a sweeter little book
Little maid shall never look.

Not a bad advertisement for "Wymps."

—Professor Charles Sprague-Smith announces the opening of a series of twenty mornings to be devoted to familiar talks and open discussions in the field of dramatic literature. Twenty themes from Shakespeare's dramas will be selected, and these plays will be compared with masterpieces from other dramatic literatures notably with the works of Lope de Vega, Calderon, and other authors of the golden age of Spain, and those of Alfieri. One half-hour will be devoted to analysis and criticism of the Shakespearean drama, one half-hour to the foreign drama selected for comparison, and the third half-hour opened to question and discussion. Any persons desiring to join this class are requested to communicate with Professor Charles Sprague-Smith, at the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Carnegie Building, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

—At a dinner recently given to Sir Edward Poynter, Dr. Conan Doyle said "that most of those who wrote felt irresistibly inclined to write, but that they were waiting to find some one who was irresistibly inclined to read what they had written." He believed that it was a fact that one hundred years ago the average annual output of novels was about sixteen. Now it averaged two or three a day the whole year round. And yet, in spite of this huge output, and in spite of the pressure of that competition of which he had spoken, there was, he said, never a time when the critics and the public were more generous in recognizing and hailing any imaginative work which bore any sign of the true touch.

—The New York "Tribune" informs us that the Stevenson Memorial project goes slowly on, assisted after a fashion by frequent discussions among the novelist's friends. On the whole, they think Edinburgh should be chosen as the place in which to erect the memorial. "The movement was set on foot by Lord Rosebery in and for Edinburgh," says Mr. Colvin, ". . . and it is in Edinburgh that the memorial will be raised." Mr. Colvin has himself a fondness for the idea of erecting "what our ancestors called a belvedere—a sort of developed summer-house or little classical temple at the end of a walk, and commanding a view." There he would assemble "reliefs in marble, bronze, or terra cotta, illustrating incidents in his writings"—and a portrait of the author.

—Somebody writing in "The Atlantic" of James Russell Lowell, as seen in Paris in the early '80's, says: "Once I found him writing a letter from a French doll to her sister in London; one, as I understood, having been given by Mr. and Mrs. Lowell to a little friend in Paris, the other to an English child. He was writing capital French-English, and a plausible doll's style. What he read me was so comical, the point of view so whimsical, that I would have wished no better entertainment if there had not been so many greater things to hear him talk about. He was in good humor with Paris and his surroundings; he was brimming with fun; he seemed to be in a state of perpetual mental activity, of natural effervescence and ebullition like a sparkling spa. He told me, however, that he was subject to depression, which at that time it was not easy to imagine."

—In a recent lecture, Sir Walter Besant took as his theme the praise of London as the home and foster-mother of English literature—Chaucer, Gower, Milton, Dryden, Pope, etc., had lived there, and the most eminent men of the present reign had found homes there. Lord Rosebery, who was chairman on the occasion, followed Sir Walter. He said:

> It is quite true that London, by the sheer and brutal force of money, and also by the libraries and scientific appliances she is able to give in such profusion, does attract within her walls a greater share of literature than that to which she is entitled. She sucks within herself the literature of other cities, and I suppose she will continue to do so as our railway system, and even our motor-car system, develops. But she takes them. They have to come to her, and she has not, as a rule, treated them very well; but, considering the advantages she has, I cannot think that the roll of men of letters to which she is distinctively entitled is such a very long one as it may seem. What is the greatest name in our literature? Shakespeare. He came to act in London because he got more stalls filled there than anywhere else, but we have a strong suspicion that he wrote in Warwick. Sir Walter has himself excepted in the last century the illustrious names of Scott and Burns. He need not have stopped at Scott and Burns. He might have given us Southey, one of the most fertile men of letters of that day, who never came near London except for the purposes of business. He might have given us Wordsworth. I do not know if you will claim Browning; I am very doubtful about Browning. You certainly cannot claim Tennyson. You will not claim Byron, who was hunted out of London when he came here. You will not claim Shelley, who was obliged to live in Italy. I am not here to break literary lances with the lecturer, whom I so much admire, and I think he is bound to put forward a good case for the city he so much loves and honors; but I think he has taken an historic stretch in claiming for London any more men of letters than those who have been attracted to it, not those who have been compelled to come to it from dire necessity

Books Received

For week ending January 8

BONNELL, SILVER & CO., NEW YORK

Fénelon. Fragments Concerning Education. Compiled by B. C. R. 50 cts.

GEORGE BRUMDER, MILWAUKEE

Nehrling, Henry. North American Birds. Vol. II.

GINN & CO., BOSTON

Upton, Winslow. A Star Atlas.

H. L. HASTINGS, BOSTON

Hastings, H. L. Ebenezers; or, Records of Prevailing Prayer.

D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON

First Italian Readings. Edited by B. L. Bowen. 90 cts.

Tennyson, Alfred, Lord. The Princess. Edited by A. J. George. 90 cts.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK

Sand, George. La Mare au Diable. Edited by E. S. Joynes. 40 cts.

Balzac, Honoré de. Le Curé de Tours, and Other Stories. Edited by F. M. Warren. 75 cts.

Brandt, H. C. G., and W. C. Day. German Scientific Reading. 85 cts.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON

Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers. Edited by his Wife, with assistance of W. T. Sedgwick. 2 Vols. $4.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA

Gould, George M., M.D. An Autumn Singer. $1.25.

Edwards, William A., M.D., and Beatrice Harraden. Two Health-Seekers in Southern California. $1.

THE MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK

Watson, John, LL.D. Christianity and Idealism. $1.25.

Balzac, Honoré de. A Harlot's Progress. (Splendeurs et Misères des Courtesanes.) Translated by James Waring. Vol. I. $1.50.

Church, Rev. A. J. Stories from English History. $1.

Brooke, Stopford A. English Literature. 90 cts.

Grant, Charles. Stories of Naples and the Camorra. $1.75.

Marlowe, Christopher. Edward the Second. Edited by A. W. Verity. (Temple Dramatists.) 45 cts.

Browne, Sir Thomas. Religio Medici and Urn-Burial. (Temple Classics.) 50 cts.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Vol. III.) 60 cts.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIX. $3.75.

Ede, Rev. W. Moore. The Attitude of the Church to Social Problems of Town Life. 25 cts.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK

Taylor, Belle Gray. Captive Conceits.

FLEMING H. REVELL CO., NEW YORK

Chamberlain, Rev. Jacob, M.D., D.D. In the Tiger Jungle. $1.

SILVER, BURDETT & CO., NEW YORK

Boise, James R., D.D. Notes on the Greek Text of Paul's Epistles. Edited by N. E. Wood, D.D.

E. B. TREAT, NEW YORK

Gregg, David, D.D. Ideal Young Men and Women. 50 cts.

FREDERICK WARNE & CO., NEW YORK

"Stonehenge." The Dog; Its Diseases and Their Treatment. Revised by George Armatage. $1.

Russan, Ashmore, and Frederick Boyle. The Orchid Seekers. $1.75.

Hocking, Silas K. For Such Is Life. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Religious World

Conference of Foreign Mission Boards

One of the most important missionary conferences of the year is that in which all the Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada meet, on the basis of a common work, to discuss the great problems which they encounter in their efforts to evangelize the world. The fifth annual Conference of these Boards was held at the Presbyterian Building, on Fifth Avenue, in New York, January 12–14, 1897, and was attended by representatives of twenty-two of the largest and strongest Protestant Mission Boards in this country. The first session was a conference of the Treasurers, in which the transaction of missionary business was freely and profitably discussed. Some of the most vital themes considered in the following sessions were: "The Economic Distribution of Missionary Force," "The Form and Practical Use of Annual Reports," "Missionary Furloughs," "Independent Missions," "Chinese Indemnities," "The Employment of Unmarried Missionaries," "The Student Volunteer Movement," and "An Ecumenical Missionary Conference." It was decided to appoint a committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred such questions as The Relations of Governments to Missions, Unoccupied Fields and Comity, Special Objects, Promotion of Simultaneous Meetings, etc. After Dr. Judson Smith read his report of the Committee on the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, it was decided that a great Ecumenical Conference should be called in New York City some time in the year 1900, and thus crown the old century and hail the new one with a general assembly of the missionary forces of Protestant Christendom. The Centenary Conference of Protestant Missions was held in Exeter Hall, London, in 1888; this was preceded by one of a private character and limited means in 1854; in 1860 a much larger one was held in Liverpool, and in 1878 another council was held in Mildmay Hall, London, which lasted four days. If this Ecumenical Council were to convene now, it would represent 12,011 missionaries, $15,549,243 as expended last year, and more than 1,221,175 communicants on the mission field of the world. The Ecumenical Conference Committee are: Drs. Judson Smith, A. J. Palmer, F. F. Ellinwood, William S. Langford, and Homer Eaton. The Conference also expressed its deep interest in the Student Volunteer Movement, with the value and importance of the objects it has in view, and the wisdom and spirit of devotion with which it has sought to promote them. An earnest conviction was expressed in favor of quality rather than quantity in applicants for the field. It was also the opinion of the Boards that the churches in general should be led to recognize the Volunteer Movement much more than they apparently have done. It will be one of the objects of the Conference in the coming year to secure information concerning the amount and quality of missionary instruction given at the theological seminaries in the United States and Canada, and the amount of time devoted to such studies. The Treaty of Arbitration was referred to a number of times, and it was the judgment of these men, who come in closer touch with governmental relations than any other religious agency, that prompt confirmation of the treaty should be urged by all Christian people. Provision was made for a joint session of one day with the representatives of the Women's Boards, to be held next January in the Methodist Mission House, New York. Though this annual conference costs the Mission Boards something, it is nevertheless a wise expenditure of time and means, because it brings the great societies into closer touch, begets a stronger mutual sympathy, and enriches each member with the experiences of all. This Conference has already become a strong element in American missionary forces, and is a kind of general exchange and common interdenominational exponent of the aggressive and missionary elements in American Christianity.

Conference of Women's Foreign Mission Boards

The Women's Foreign Mission Boards in many of the Churches of this country, seeing the wisdom of the annual Conference of the General Boards, decided to call a general Conference of representatives of the various organizations among them. As this was an experiment, it was deemed wise to make it as informal as possible and of short duration. It met, therefore, one day only, January 15, at the Presbyterian Building in New York. Ten denominational Boards were represented: the Congregational, the Dutch Reformed, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptists, the Disciples of Christ, the Southern Baptists, the Southern Methodists, the Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians. The morning session was presided over by Mrs. H. N. Cobb; at it two excellent papers were presented, one by Miss Abbie B. Child on "Problems in Women's Work," and one by Mrs. C. H. McGrew on "Christian Unity through Foreign Missions." The latter paper emphasized the oneness of the work, the oneness in the difficulties encountered, and the oneness of the sympathy for each other and love of Christ it ought to engender in the denominations of Christendom. It also insisted upon a more intimate acquaintance with each other's work as a necessary condition of unity. This suggestion seemed to meet with instant and universal approval by all present. Mrs. A. H. Beers presided over the afternoon conference, in which the ladies listened to chief women not a few in the presentation of sundry matters of vital interest. One of the most beautiful incidents occurred during the presentation of a paper by Miss Doremus, whose mother was chiefly instrumental in forming the first women's organization in this country—"The Mission Union Society," formed in 1861. She made a plea to mothers to train their children for missionary work, and also asked that daughters be led, if possible, to appreciate the rich heritage of godly Christian mothers. Miss Hawley and Mrs. D. J. Burrell conducted each a question hour in which a free and helpful discussion of many phases of mission work took place. The Conference was informal and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tentative; no conclusions were reached in the form of resolutions. Nevertheless, it was agreed by unanimous consent to hold a two-day Conference next year, one session of which will be in conjunction with the men secretaries; it is hoped more of missionary organizations will be represented.

The Missionary Rally

The great missionary rally in Carnegie Music Hall, New York, of which notice was widely given, was held on Friday evening, January 15. The meeting was under the auspices of an interdenominational committee, of which the Rev. John R. Davies, D.D., was Chairman. The Chairman of the meeting was ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and the addresses were delivered by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., and Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Storrs spoke of the causes leading to a waning interest in foreign missions. One cause he found in the increasingly secularized temper of the Church, and another cause is the increase of eagerness for wealth. To our mind, however, these are not prime causes, and indeed we doubt whether there is a real lack of interest in missions, although there is widespread skepticism as to their value. That skepticism is due largely to the fact that through travel and study what is good in the ethnic religions is being better understood, while there is not a corresponding increase in knowledge of what missions are accomplishing, and of the failure of the ethnic religions to save individuals or society. Interest in missions is not waning, but the people are asking for fuller and more accurate information concerning the need for them, and what they are doing to satisfy that need. Bishop Fowler undertook to show that "missions pay," and said many bright and true things. One strong point was the following: "It costs the United States $120 a year to take care of an unchristian Indian in Dakota, and but $7 to care for a Christian Indian." Again: "Missions have not taken out of the world's pocketbook five per cent. of the money they have put into that pocketbook." One fact all who speak on missionary subjects often overlook. The falling off in gifts to missions is largely due to the multiplying calls on givers. Christians are not giving less than formerly, but they are giving in different ways. They are not less sacrificial than formerly, but they are followed by more appeals to their generosity.

A New Professor at Auburn

The Rev. Edward Waite Miller has recently been inaugurated as Hyde Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity in Auburn Theological Seminary. The new professor succeeds one of the ablest men whom the Presbyterian Church has known in recent years. Indeed, Auburn Theological Seminary has enjoyed the service of two men who have been unsurpassed in any seminary in the land. Professor Samuel M. Hopkins in the chair of Church History, and Professor E. A. Huntington in the chair of New Testament Exegesis, have exerted an influence in behalf of higher education and a reverent and liberal type of Christianity which can hardly be exaggerated. In the days of their activity they were very different men. Dr. Huntington was quiet, gracious, and courtly; Dr. Hopkins, impetuous, sometimes sarcastic, and always bristling with intellectual suggestiveness. Both were liberal men; both, thirty years ago, in a quiet way, were teaching in Auburn Seminary, boldly and without being questioned, many views which have received the ban of the later Presbyterians of the General Assembly. Auburn Seminary was never more prosperous than to-day, but it never had in the past and is not likely to have in the future two professors to whom it will owe a deeper debt of gratitude than those whose names will always be associated together in the memory of those who enjoyed the advantages of the institution when Professors Hopkins and Huntington were the chief lights of that honorable School of the Prophets. No better wish can be offered Professor Miller than that he may prove himself a worthy successor of Dr. Hopkins.

East Side Workers

There is no better authority on work on the East Side of New York than the Rev. John B. Devins, the tireless pastor of Hope Chapel. Mr. Devins is more than simply a mission worker; he is an intelligent and earnest student of the life of the East Side, and has done as much if not more than any one else to perfect the organization to which we here refer. This federation was organized in June, 1894. It is just what its name indicates. It has relation only to a district bounded by Broadway on the west, Fourteenth Street on the north, and the East River on the east and south. It does not seek to supplant any existing charitable society, nor to do the work of the churches, although its membership is composed of representatives from the churches and benevolent societies laboring among the people of the district. Its object is to increase the efficiency of the work done within the area named. Thus far the federation has been busy studying its problems. Its objects are briefly stated by Mr. Devins as follows: "It is not an effort to bring about church union, though Protestants, Romanists, and Hebrews co-operate." "It is not organized to give one benevolent society an advantage over another." "It is not a relief-giving society." "It is not a rival of any existing agencies." "It is an honest effort on the part of those living or working in the district to co-operate along lines upon which there is a general agreement." "It is an earnest effort to bring into active co-operation all of the pastors, regardless of creed, and representatives of all charitable societies, whatever their object." The Federation of East Side Workers ought to be extended to take in the whole city, or rather there should be other federations which should co-operate and so cover the whole city. Organization cannot do everything, but proper organization increases power.

Wesley's Chapel

The Mecca of the Wesleyans of England and of the Methodists in the United States is perhaps the Wesley Chapel of the City Road, London. One of the ministers of that Chapel, the Rev. William J. Brown, has just arrived in this country for the purpose of raising funds for assisting in the restoration of that historic edifice. It is sadly in need of repairs. In the church-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

yard adjoining is the tomb of the great preacher, and in the building itself the successors of the evangelist have continued his consecrated ministry. About ninety thousand dollars are needed for the work, and of that sum about eighty thousand have been secured. It is proposed to raise in this country and Canada the sum of ten thousand dollars to extinguish the debt on "the centenary fund," and five thousand to erect a new tomb in memory of the founder of Methodism. The question is often asked, Why do representatives of foreign churches so frequently come to the United States to raise money? Is there not as great wealth, for instance, in Great Britain as in the United States? Undoubtedly there is. On the other hand, it should be remembered that by far the largest part of the wealth is probably in the hands of the Established Church, and that Nonconformists are at a great disadvantage. Moreover, the historic places in England, like the shrines of Methodism and Congregationalism, have relation to our country as well as to the old country, and it is felt that a community of interest would lead many to esteem it a privilege to have part in continuing the work of men who are our ancestors as well as the ancestors of those who are living on the other side.

Sociology in the Sunday-School

The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Clyde, N. Y., has devised a series of sociological studies in connection with the International Sunday-School Lessons. We make a few selections as indicating the kind of work which will be undertaken:

The Gospel and the Foreigner; or, Immigration.
True and False; or, Socialism.
Healing the Sick; or, The Modern Hospital.
Healing the Sick; or, Modern Christian Science.
Christian Socialism.
Spiritual and Civil Authority; or, Church and State.
Mob Law or Legal Procedure: Which?

These are a few of the subjects which have been derived from the lessons of the first quarter of 1897. They are sent out to the pupils with extended references to various books designed to help those who are studying. The idea is well wrought out, and under proper leadership could not fail to do much good. The studies have the merit of making the lessons seem to have been spoken for to-day, and they must therefore make them seem more practical and vital. This method of study in a Presbyterian church shows how surely the modern spirit is pervading even the most conservative denominations.

Ian Maclaren at Home

The Rev. John Watson, D.D., reached home on the Thursday afternoon before Christmas, and was received with great enthusiasm by his people in the Sefton Park Presbyterian Church of Liverpool. It had been intended to have the reception a day earlier, but the Majestic was delayed. The place was thronged. An address of welcome from the elders was read; a beautiful bouquet was presented to Mrs. Watson; another address on behalf of the non-official members of the church was presented, and when Dr. Watson rose to respond the whole congregation rose with him. Among other things he said: "Friends, I am back again, and, if God will, you will have the old familiar voice. You would never dream that I wasn't coming back. . . . By the grace of God may I be your faithful and loving minister in days and years to come." The hall of the church was decorated with appropriate phrases from Dr. Watson's books. At one end were the words: "East or west, Home is best." From "Kate Carnegie" was given: "We're thankfu' tae hae ye back, John." The reporters were almost as insistent on that side of the water as on this, and the "British Weekly," which is just at hand, contains an extended interview with Dr. Watson concerning his impressions of this country. He is described as being in excellent health. His impressions of Yale University were very complimentary. He found the professors a body of scholarly and cultured men, and said: "My whole stay at the University was delightfully inspiring." Of all the buildings in which he read he liked best the Carnegie Music Hall in Pittsburg. He mentioned with special satisfaction the cordial welcome which he received at the Waldorf in New York. The books from which he read were presented to him by Professor Fisher at Yale, with the request that they should be returned to him when his journey was ended, and they are now in the hands of Dr. Fisher. Dr. Watson says that the women in America do not take so much interest in public affairs as the women in England. "American women dress very well, and have, as a rule, vivacious and sympathetic temperaments. Their manners are charming." He was much impressed with our home life, and said that in all essential features it resembled that of England. Altogether his impressions seem to have been delightful, and he speaks in enthusiastic terms concerning his whole trip.

Dr. John Clifford

The most eminent Baptist leader in Great Britain is, without doubt, the Rev. John Clifford, D.D., of the Westbourne Park Baptist Church in London. Dr. Maclaren, of Manchester, is perhaps a more eminent preacher, but few men combine so many great qualities as Dr. Clifford. He is not only a powerful preacher, but one whose leadership is recognized outside his own communion among all Nonconformists. Those who visit London ought by all means to study the methods and achievements of this remarkable man. He has been pastor of the same church for thirty-eight years. During that time the locality has greatly changed. From being a beautiful residence district it has become populated by people who live in cheap boarding-houses. The church of which Dr. Clifford is pastor now has three edifices, with a total seating capacity of over two thousand; a membership of about twelve hundred; with two assistant pastors; and fourteen hundred in the Bible schools, with about one hundred and fifty teachers. These facts we glean from a recent article in the "Examiner." But it should be remembered that Dr. Clifford's work is much larger than these figures indicate. His church has become a miniature university. Between seven and eight hundred young men and women every evening are to be found in the various classes which are there conducted. Great as Dr. Clifford is as a preacher and worker in his own church, he is almost more prominent as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a Nonconformist leader. No man exerted a wider influence during the discussion of educational questions last year. He is clear and vigorous in the presentation of his views, brave as a lion, a hater of shams, and altogether one of the strongest forces in the religious life of Great Britain. It is well for us on this side of the water to be acquainted with those who are making the sentiment and the history of those who speak the same language on the other side of the water. Among such, few occupy a more conspicuous place than the pastor of the Westbourne Park Church in London. By the way, we believe that Dr. Clifford, like the late Mr. Spurgeon, is not "a close communion" Baptist.

Dr. Pentecost Declines

As was expected, the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost has declined the call of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers. His reason for declination is undoubtedly the urgency of his own people that he should remain in London. His position there is one of prominence and importance. Almost if not quite unanimously his people protested against his leaving them, while others in the Presbyterian Church of England were equally urgent for him to remain. The attraction of the Yonkers Church was probably largely in the fact that it would bring him back to this country. But the ocean is not so wide as it once was. He does well to remain with the people who have so generously responded to his appeals since he has been their pastor.

A Prosperous Denver Church

After a period of long depression, the First Congregational Church in Denver seems to have reached a state of great prosperity under its new pastor, the Rev. J. H. Ecob, D.D., who is well known to the readers of The Outlook, and who for many years was a pastor in Albany. In the year that Dr. Ecob has been pastor of the church seventy-three members have been added; the congregations have doubled; the Sunday-school and mid-week service more than doubled; the building has been redecorated, and on all sides are evidences of great prosperity. This will be no surprise to those who know Dr. Ecob. Such men are needed in the great and growing centers of population in the West.

Correspondence

Theological Seminaries and Evolution

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have been following with great interest the opening chapters of the "Theology of an Evolutionist," and am heartily glad of your decision to enter fearlessly into the discussion of the vital questions so universally shunned by theologians. But, before going further, might I suggest that the statement that the theological seminaries do not "accept evolution as the clue to the labyrinth of life" might be materially modified?

Will you not find at Hartford, Union, Andover, McCormick (my own), and other seminaries the sharp distinction drawn between materialistic and theistic evolution, and the free teaching of the latter as the "clue to the labyrinth"? I think so. Janet's "Final Causes" and Harris's "Philosophical Basis of Theism," while not reflecting the latest evolutionary thought, brought to the minds of the students the essential Christianity of evolution, and forced upon us the conviction that it was "God's way of doing things."

Our seminaries, even the best of them, must atone for many sins against intellect and life, but are not wholly against the best scientific thought of the day.

(Rev.) Joseph Wilson Cochran.

Madison, Wis.

The United States in Turkey

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Because of the profound interest which the people of our country now have in Turkey, and the changes which will undoubtedly take place there in the not distant future, may I respectfully call your attention to the importance of elevating our diplomatic representative at Constantinople to the rank of an Ambassador, and ask if you will kindly give the matter your editorial consideration? I hope you will also advise all your readers, who are convinced of the importance of this change, to write to their representatives in Congress and in the Senate to this end.

Undoubtedly the next Administration will make no more important foreign appointment than the appointment of Minister or Ambassador to Constantinople. That city will probably be the center of diplomatic discussion which will affect all Europe and Asia. American interests in that country—apart from political questions—are second therein to no other country. These interests must be protected in the changes that are contemplated.

American property has been destroyed during the last fourteen months, and American rights have been violated and the flag insulted, for which no indemnity has been paid or apology offered. And the violations continue. No other country has been treated in this manner. Our representative at Constantinople, having only the rank of Minister, is not taken into the confidences of the Ambassadors of other Powers, and occupies a position in precedence at the Porte below all the Ambassadors, as well as the Ministers who have had a longer term of office than he.

American interests are of such importance that we need the best representation possible to obtain, unhampered by any limitations of position. We need the best international diplomat our country possesses, with the largest possible liberty in the exercise of his functions. Such a man might be obtained as an Ambassador, but there is little hope that he would be willing to go as a Minister.

By act of Congress, any country sending an Ambassador to the United States will receive one of equal rank from the United States. There is no probability that Turkey will raise her representative at Washington to an Ambassador, because she does not wish this country to have more influence or power at Constantinople than we now possess, for the same reasons that she did not grant exequators to the Consuls sent out nearly twenty months ago to occupy the new

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

consulates at Harpoot and Erzroom created by act of Congress. Turkey does not wish a larger or better protection for American interests in the Empire; hence a separate act of Congress will be necessary to bring about the desired change.

American interests in Turkey are represented by the residence there of over two hundred native-born American citizens, besides many naturalized citizens, by vested funds representing several millions of dollars, and by the annual expenditure in that country of more than five hundred thousand dollars. This sum represents a larger interest than the same amount spent in trade, for which an equivalent is obtained in goods.

G.

Sunday-School Study

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Out of the last two weeks' experience in Sunday-school teaching I want to make a suggestion, which, if adopted, would, I feel sure, be of inestimable helpfulness to all who are studying the International Sunday-School Lessons.

The lessons which are taken from the Acts seem to breathe with the presence and the power of the Holy Spirit. It is through His transfiguring agency that the Apostles accomplish such sublime results. And it is, no doubt, equally true that it is due to a lack of His presence that so much torpidity exists among us Christians to-day.

Now couldn't we, during the present year, each one of us, take up the study of the Holy Spirit, that we may know Him with our minds and with our hearts? It will permanently enrich our lives to take up and study all the passages in the New Testament which speak of the Holy Spirit, and compare them with the scattered allusions to the Spirit in the Old Testament. This much—and it will be much vitally, if really followed—can be done by every Bible reader. The next desideratum is a large-minded, stimulating book on the Holy Spirit. What is the best book for the general reader I do not know, but doubtless you can inform us.

I am convinced that if we could but come under the spell of the Holy Spirit as did the Apostles of old, we should do wonderful things "in Him that strengthenth us."

Shall we not try to make the Holy Spirit more real to us this new year?

E. S. W.

The Italian Missionary League

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The Italian Missionary League of New York City, a new organization which was mentioned in these pages a few weeks ago, is making encouraging progress. A number of the readers of The Outlook have become members, and are in active sympathy with its work. The following officers have been elected for the time being: Miss Anna C. Ruddy, 1751 Madison Avenue, President; Miss Eleanor Pendleton, Secretary; and Miss Alice Hall, Treasurer. The design of the organization is, so far as possible, to uplift and evangelize the Italians of New York City, making the work among the children a special feature. Just as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming, a "Mother House" will be established in the very heart of the Italian quarter, where child-life is little more than an ugly dream. Two little girls of three and seven years of age respectively, who are well known to be habitual drunkards, will be the first to enter when the house is opened. Others more or less versed in the wickedness of the streets are awaiting with great impatience the day when they can enter; for the Mother House will simply mean a widening and enlarging of Miss Ruddy's present plan of receiving the children in her own little flat. They count this a great privilege, and of course it is extended to only a few. It is hoped that threescore may be in daily attendance when the house is in operation. The distinctive feature of the Mother House will be, as its name implies, the family life, the mother love, and the Christian home. Every effort will be made to attain to this standard. The children will sleep in their own homes. There will be a kindergarten for the little ones, while the older ones will come after school hours, when amusement and instruction will be combined until, after a light supper, they return to their homes for the night.

A beautiful house can be had in the center of Little Italy for $45 a month. If this rent and $1,500 additional were pledged, the work would be begun at once. All who are interested are invited to become members of the League at $5 a year. Also those who can give more largely are requested to look into the matter.

Address all communications and contributions to Miss A. C. Ruddy, 1751 Madison Avenue, New York.

Charles Sumner's View

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have been much interested in the discussion that has been going on in The Outlook on "The Basis of Government." Charles Sumner seems to be on your side. Writing to Robert C. Winthrop in 1846, he expressed himself as follows: "Aloft, on the throne of God, and not below, in the footprints of a trampling multitude, are the sacred rules of Right, which no majorities can displace or overturn."

WALTER M. BARROWS.

Rockford, Ill.

Notes and Queries

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space*

1. Professor H. Drummond, in his lecture, "What is it to be a Christian?" says: "To be a Christian does not mean to be a good man; every man ought to be a good man. There have been many good men among the heathen. Marcus Aurelius was a good man, Professor Huxley is a good man, etc." What does he mean? Can this distinction be maintained? 2. Where can I find, in English, information as to the conditions for taking the German Ph.D., time required in Germany, and the various lines of study to be chosen?

J. K. B.

1. The principle stated by Paul, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his" (Romans viii., 9), requires assent to its converse, viz., if any man have the Spirit of Christ, he is his. According to this, the ancient prophets, though ignorant of Christ, were Christians, for the Spirit of Christ was in them (1 Peter i., 11). Whether or not a man is vitally a Christian, whatever he be formally or nominally, depends on his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

spirit, his quality of moral and religious life, as a life of love toward God and man, especially of love to God as in man, and to man as in God. Any other rule of judgment is contrary to the fundamental conception of Christianity as the religion of the Spirit. We call it Christianity because first fully exhibited in Christ, though partially manifested before him. "A good man" is a phrase of rather vague import. A good man according to the Christian standard of goodness is a Christian man. 2. We do not know that it can be found up to date in English. The average conditions for an ordinary Ph.D. are about on a level with the conditions in our best universities. For a Ph.D. *cum laude*, or *summa cum laude*, more is requisite. The average time for the former sort is about three years. For the latter sorts add at least a year each. Residence in Germany is not required. But you should have the passport of our Minister at Berlin certifying to your citizenship. Your choice of place would be determined by your special line of study. The local requirements vary considerably.

I have read with some interest the notice of Dr. Bruce's book, "With Open Face," on page 184, January 9. There is one point where I venture to offer a suggestion. Whether, as the reviewer thinks, the "woes" were not uttered at the Pharisees' table, but elsewhere, I will not pretend to decide. But I have, after much thought on the subject, made up my mind that "woe unto you" is not an "invective" nor a "denunciation," although many critics use these expressions in speaking of passages where this phrase occurs. I have three reasons for this: 1. There are three passages—or rather one, three times repeated—where it is *impossible* that this phrase should be used in a denunciatory sense (Matt. xxiv., 19; Mark xiii., 17; Luke xxi., 23). 2. In the German Bible this phrase is rendered "wehe euch," and "weh" and "wehe" rendered into English from German are translated "Alas!" or by some equivalent expressing sorrow. 3. In the translation of the New Testament by Samuel Sharpe from Griesbach's text, these passages are actually rendered "Alas for you!" etc. After coming to the conclusion independently that "Alas!" was the correct rendering, I was much pleased to find my opinion confirmed by so eminent a scholar as Sharpe. L. F. C.

We would be glad to coincide with this view. One decisive consideration forbids us—viz., the stinging characterization of the Pharisees as "ye serpents, ye offspring of vipers" (Matt. xxiii., 32, 33). This marks the whole discourse as denunciatory. The significance of the word translated "woe!" is necessarily determined by its context.

1. In answering a query for me some months ago you referred me to "'The Philosophy of T. H. Green,' a little book published by Longmans." I have inquired in several of the best book-stores in this city, and have not been able to locate it. Can you specify a little further? 2. Can you refer me to something giving the modern view of inspiration—something up to date?

J. E. G.

1. It is published by a near neighbor of the above-mentioned firm, The Macmillan Company, New York. 2. Dr. Horton's books, "Inspiration and the Bible," "Revelation and the Bible," and "*Verbum Dei*," give this. The gist of the matter is in a twenty-cent pamphlet, "Early Pupils of the Spirit." This, as well as the others, can be had of Thomas Whittaker, Bible House, New York.

Kindly tell me what, in your opinion, is the meaning of "born of water" in John iii., 5. Does it mean the water of baptism? That would seem to imply that baptism is necessary for entrance into the kingdom of God, and that is certainly hard to believe.

M. E. S.

This question has been repeatedly asked. Reflection has confirmed our opinion, before expressed, that the words "of water" have been intruded into the text. They are certainly foreign to the thought of the discourse, which is focused upon the birth "anew," or "from above" (see R. V. and margin), and defines it as proceeding from the Spirit. According to verse 6, spirit is born only of the Spirit.

Can you suggest a handbook of cathedral architecture (for the use of unlearned intelligent sightseers)—not their historical development, nor the technique of their plans and construction, but a lucid, suggestive treatment, which should teach one how to enjoy a cathedral, and to see in it the things worth seeing?

R.

We think you would find to your purpose such books as Farrar's "Cathedrals of England" and Stanley's "Westminister Abbey and Cathedrals of England."

Can you inform me of any good story of the Bible—especially of the Old Testament—suitable for boys between ten and fourteen? E. L. P.

"The Story of the Bible," in a style suited to children (The Charles Foster Publishing Company, Philadelphia), "Joseph the Dreamer," and "Jesus the Carpenter of Nazareth," are excellent books for the young.

Below is a copy of the lines asked for by "H."

THE FIRST IDEALIST

A jelly-fish swam in a tropical sea,
And he said: "This world it consists of Me;
There's nothing above and nothing below
That a jelly-fish ever can possibly know,
Since we've got no sight or hearing or smell
Beyond what our single sense can tell.
Now, all that I learn from the sense of touch
Is the fact of my feelings, viewed as such;
But to think that they have any external cause
Is an inference clean against logical laws.
Again, to suppose, as I've hitherto done,
There are other jelly-fish under the sun,
Is pure assumption that can't be backed
By a jot of proof or a single fact.
In short, like Hume, I very much doubt
If there's anything else at all without.
So I come at last to the plain conclusion,
When the subject is fairly set free from confusion,
That the universe simply centers in me,
And if I were not, then nothing would be."

That minute a shark, who was strolling by,
Just gulped him down in the wink of an eye;
And he died, with a few convulsive twists,—
But somehow the universe still exists.

—

Several correspondents write wishing to know how the doctrine of evolution can be reconciled with belief in the incarnation and in miracles. For answer to these questions we refer them to the current series of articles on "The Theology of an Evolutionist." When this series is completed, if they are still desirous of further light, we will endeavor to furnish it in answer to specific questions. One correspondent thinks it an objection to evolution that "good and evil have been waging a bitter war through all the ages." He will find an answer to his difficulty in No. 3, "The Problem of Sin." The development of virtue is impossible without the *possibility* of sin. Moral evil is not from God; it is a departure from God. But there can be no voluntary

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

acceptance of and dwelling with God without freedom to depart from him.

Seventy-five years ago, when a little school-girl, it was customary to have examinations of the children, and many of us were selected to recite something before the audience. One piece I had given me, entitled "The Slave Ship." It commenced in this way:

"Christians, who's the God you worship—
Is he cruel, fierce, or good?
Does he take delight in mercy,
Or in shedding human blood?"

The closing verse was:

"Up his sails he quickly hoisted,
To the ocean sped his way;
Headlong plunged the raving mother
From the decks into the sea."

I have sought in vain to find that piece, that I may realize what it contained to so affect me, little as I was, that I broke down and sobbed so that I could scarcely finish the recital. From that day, all through my life, I was a bitter opponent of slavery. H.

In The Outlook for January 9 I find on page 196 the inquiry of "S. B. B." for aids in the study of "The Teachings of Christ." Let me say that the very best thing is Dr. Abbott's Commentary (eight-volume edition), published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, three volumes of which—viz., 1, Matthew; 2, Mark and Luke; 3, John—are on the Gospels. The price, I think, is $1.25 per volume, and they can be bought separately. If "S. B. B." can afford only two volumes at first, they should be Matthew and John, but it would be better, of course, to have the three. Once bought, they will be a lifelong and inestimable treasure. ANNA P.

I notice in the Notes and Queries that "G." inquires for the poem beginning

"The wind, one morning, springing from sleep,
Saying, 'Now for a frolic! Now for a leap!'"

It is by William Howitt, and was printed in "Peter Parley's Magazine" for April 13, 1833. I have a copy of the same, and will furnish it to "G" if the address be sent to me. (Miss) ABBY S. DEXTER,
East Providence Center, R. I.

The poem for which "P." asks in The Outlook of January 9 is from "The Cathedral," by James Russell Lowell, and begins:

"Science was Faith once:
Faith were Science now,
Would she but lay her bows and arrows by
And arm her with the weapons of the time."

E. S. S.

About People

—The English papers report Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) as speaking in the highest terms of the United States and its institutions, especially of Yale University, which in many respects reminded him of an English university.

—When Dr. Kennion, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, England, recently stopped at a hotel in the Pyrenees, he was surprised to receive a number of plumbers' cards. His name had been inserted in the visitors' book as "Mr. Bishop, England. Profession, baths and wells."

—The New York "Tribune" reports Mr. Isaac B. Allen, the negro of Boston who was elected a member of the Governor's Council last November, as declaring that he has been successively offered $5,000, $10,000, and $20,000 to resign the office. He says he cannot be bought off, and he adds: "I put my race above money, party, or anything else, and I would not disgrace it. Yes, sir. I'm going to advise the Governor, and shall be on hand at every meeting of the Council."

—The Baltimore "Sun" says: "The multiplex printing telegraph, invented by Professor Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, will soon be put upon the market. Dr. Rowland is at present perfecting the invention, and expects in a short time to exhibit the instrument. He has used a synchronous device in his invention, and in the mechanical arrangement of the typewriter has used but eight signals, the letters being produced by combinations. The current of electricity transmitting the message can be relayed, and in this matter the invention can be operated for great distances. When completed Dr. Rowland says, the new instrument will be as convenient and as easily operated as the ordinary telegraphic dispatching and receiving apparatus.

—Writing about the Emperor William's love of dress, the London "Globe" correspondent says that his uniforms of the German Army and Navy, including helmets, caps, shakos, rifles, swords, and sabers, are kept in cupboards. Next to these come the uniforms of the Saxons, Bavarians, Hessians, and others. Separated in other large cupboards are the Austrian, Russian, Swedish, English, and Italian uniforms, all r ady to accompany the Kaiser in his journeys or to be used on the occasion of princely visits. Finally must be mentioned his hunting and shooting costumes, his court dresses, his yachting and lawn-tennis uniforms, and his private dresses. He has twelve valets whose sole duty it is to take care of his uniforms and costumes, the value of which is estimated at $500,000. When the Emperor travels, his uniforms and costumes fill two or three carriages. His Majesty is very fond of jewelry and curios. He wears half a dozen rings, a large watch and chain, and a bracelet on his right arm.

Bits of Fun

"Uncle Simon, what is a phenomenon?" "A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass on a railroad."—*Chicago Record.*

Approbation.—He—There is one thing that I particularly like about our minister. She—What is that? He—His practice of frequently exchanging pulpits.—*Puck.*

"It," said the grinning savage, as he turned the machine gun on the discomfited Christian civilizers, "is a poor Maxim that won't work both ways."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Would you please help me?" said the poor beggar to the pedestrian. "I have a wife and five children at home, and an installment to pay on my bicycle to-morrow!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"Were your theatrical entertainments for charity a success?" asked one girl. "Yes, indeed. We got $107.25." "Indeed! You must have had a large audience." "No. We took in $7.25 at the ticket office, and father gave us $100 never to do it again."—*Washington Star.*

"After all," said the Cumminsville sage, "there's not so great a difference between me and a dude." "No?" said the grocery loafer. "No. He wears his clothes well, and my clothes are well worn."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Legal Precocity.—A farmer's son up in the country conceived a desire to shine as a member of the legal profession, and undertook a clerkship in the office of the village pettifogger at nothing a week. At the end of the first day's study the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

young man returned home. "Well, Tobe, how d'yer like the law?" was the first paternal inquiry. "'Tain't what it's cracked up to be," replied Tobe. "Sorry I learnt it."—*Harlem Life.*

"Those Indians," said the passenger, pointing to a couple of red men, "do you allow them to ride first class?" "We have to," replied the conductor, ringing his bell-punch sharply. "They bought scalpers' tickets, you know."—*Buffalo Times.*

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the Cheerful Idiot, pausing in the sawing of his chop. "Why?" kindly asked the shoe-clerk boarder. "He must have hesitated three or four years before striking the fatal blow."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The college of law of Syracuse University has adopted a college yell which actually has some sense in it—which must be regarded as a startling innovation. Here it is:

Agency, contracts, bills, notes,
Equity, pleadings, sales and torts,
Domestic relations; Raw! Raw! Raw!
Syracuse 'Varsity,
College of Law!

—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

A certain farmer, who is by no means noted for his resemblance to Apollo, has a son of seven who possesses more wit than pedigree. One day a stranger came to the farm, and, seeing the lad, asked: "Sonny, where's your father?" "In the pig-pen," was the reply. "In the pig-pen? Thanks." And as the man moved in the direction indicated, the boy shouted: "I say! You'll know him, 'cause he's got a hat on!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Exercise Assured.—Physician—Yes, madame, I have examined your husband. All he needs is fresh air and exercise. Caller—Oh, dear! He never will take exercise, and I know there is no use urging him to. What shall I do? Physician—Move out of the city into the suburbs. Get some house advertised as "Five minutes from the station." Then he'll have to tramp about five miles twice a day or starve to death.—*New York Weekly.*

The story is told of a Christian friend who taught an old man to read. He made good progress, and the friend, not having seen him for some time, called one day to inquire after his welfare. Finding only the old man's wife at home, he asked her, "How is James?" "He's well, sir," said the wife. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Nicely, sir." "I suppose he can read his Bible very comfortably now?" "Bible, sir! Bless you! He is out of the Bible and into the newspaper long ago."—*Mid-Continent.*

A builder in a small town was walking down a street in which he was having some buildings erected, when he observed one of the men standing on the scaffolding, with his hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. He went gently up the ladder, and, stepping in front of him, said: "Now I've caught you. We'll have no more of this. Here's your four days' pay (it being Friday), and you can consider yourself discharged." The man pocketed the money, and went away rather quickly. Just then the foreman came up, and the builder told him what he had done. "Why," said the foreman, "that man wasn't working for us; he was only asking for a job."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Tuskegee Negro Conference

The work and importance of the Tuskegee Negro Conferences have now become so widely known and recognized throughout the country as a means of showing the colored people how to get upon their feet, that the friends of the negro will be glad to know that the next session of the Negro Conference convenes at Tuskegee, Alabama, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute, February 24.

On the following day, February 25, the Workers' Conference of representatives from the leading negro schools will be held.

These Negro Conferences, being composed as they are of seven or eight hundred of the farmers and mechanics of the colored race, furnish a rare opportunity to study at first hand the negro's condition and progress from year to year.

Many local conferences on the same plan are now being organized throughout the South. Friends of the race are invited to attend. Correspondence may be had with Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Self-Dependence

Weary of myself, and sick of asking
What I am and what I ought to be,
At the vessel's prow I stand, which bears me
Forward, forward, o'er the starlit sea.

And a look of passionate desire
O'er the sea and to the stars I send:
"Ye who from my childhood up have calmed me,
Calm me, ah, compose me to the end."

"Ah, once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye waters,
On my heart your mighty charm renew;
Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,
Feel my soul becoming vast, like you."

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rustling night air, came the answer:
"Would'st thou be as these are? Live as they!

"Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

"And with joy the stars perform their shining
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll.
For alone they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.

"Bounded by themselves and unobservant
In what state God's other works may be,
In their own tasks all their powers pouring,
These attain the mighty life you see."

Oh, air-born Voice! long since, severely clear
A cry like thine in my own heart I hear.
"Resolve to be thyself; and know that he
Who finds himself loses his misery."

—*Matthew Arnold.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the Little People

Garden Folk

By Marion Loder

I saw, as I walked in the garden one day,
In the warm June sunshine, a curious array—

A bright, merry host of queer flower-folk,
A-frolicking gayly—life all a good joke.

Quaint little faces turned bright toward the sun,
Nodding and bobbing about, every one.

Wise little pansies in dark purple hoods
Seem discussing great questions in most thoughtful moods.

Stately ladies in crimson, grouped there in a set,
Seem treading the steps of the court minuet.

Pert little blue-bonnets, brimful of fun,
Play tag with the breezes, and wink at the sun.

Dear little white pansies cuddle together
Among the green leaves, and enjoy the fine weather.

Everywhere yellow-heads smile up at you,
Like bright little sunbeams, scattered all through.

Ah! there is the parson in somber black gown,
White cravat at his throat—righteous his frown

At the gay little pansies, flirting away
With the sunburned brown pansy-lads over the way.

See! there the wind comes! Away they all go!
Nodding and bobbing and dancing, each row.

Ever fresh to my mind doth memory recall
The dear little pansies 'neath the old garden wall.

Lilla's Rebellion

By Mary Allaire

Lilla found that even a doll-daughter like Georgiana was a serious matter. It required hours of time to keep her clothes in order, and when much of this sewing was done away from Georgiana, in the house on the shed, it became much more serious. Work would have to stop, for the garment must be tried on before it could be finished. It was such a delight to go home now and find Georgiana waiting!

The days were so full of pleasures that the weeks slipped by and spring came before Lilla had dreamed of it. Suddenly she found herself sitting outside of the little house in the sunshine. The water in the river rippled a beautiful warm blue, no longer a cold blue—almost black—before her. Lilla had never spent a whole summer in the country, but this year her father had told her that she and Georgiana were to go to the country, and not come back until the leaves began to fall from the trees. You probably will think that Lilla was a most ungrateful, if not disagreeable, child. She cried for days after she was told. It was cruel, it seemed to her. She would see her father only once a week!

The day came at last when Lilla, Georgiana, the nurse, and Lilla's two aunts took the boat up the Hudson River to the little village where they would spend the summer.

It was beautiful. The house stood behind a high hedge, shutting out the village. Lilla could look from the window at night and see the beautiful river, and watch the boats with their many-colored lights going up and down. The big boats with the red and green lights, and the paddle-wheels that made such a noise, Lilla called giants. The sailboats, with the lights so hung in the rigging that they appeared and disappeared, she called fairies. Georgiana slept on two chairs beside her bed, and was told of all the wonders to be seen from that window. Lilla's papa built, high up in a tall tree, a platform with a low broad seat, and a box with a cover. Two small boxes were nailed on the trunk of the tree for books. Then great iron spikes were driven into the trunk of the tree, and Lilla's father taught her how to climb. This lovely house in the trees, from which there was a beautiful view of the river, was where Lilla and her daughter lived in the daytime. Georgiana was fastened in a long wooden box, with a stout ring in the end, and she was pulled up by a rope running over a pulley. The big box held a tea-set, and the top made a bed for the doll.

What glorious times Lilla and Georgiana had in the house in the trees! And yet the weeks were long from Monday till Saturday, and the time so short from Saturday night till Monday morning, when Lilla's papa was with her! The railroad stations were so close together that you could hear the trains stop and start from the stations above and below. Saturdays Lilla would go with her nurse down to a stone bridge that crossed the railroad track, and wait for her father. The nurse would put her on the wall where she could see down the track and watch the train coming. When it grew dark and the headlight of the engine came round the curve, it seemed to Lilla a great friendly eye that twinkled and danced with the thought that it was bringing her father to her. When, on Monday morning, the train carried him away, and Lilla watched the black smoke as it followed the train down the track, it seemed to her it was a frown of displeasure, an attempt to tell her how much it disliked to carry him away.

One Sunday morning Lilla was told her father would go back in the afternoon boat. It was a sunshiny day. The river was now full of ripples, and now like a mirror. Lilla's papa climbed up to the house in the tree and fixed a table for her. But she could not enjoy him or what he did. All she thought of was, "He will be gone to-night." At last the time came, and Lilla went to the boat with him. It came down the river, was fastened to the dock, and the few passengers hurried aboard. The lines were thrown off, the engines began to move, and the water came between Lilla and her papa, who stood on the lower deck of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

boat. The strip of water grew broader. Lilla shrieked, and made an attempt to jump after her father; the nurse caught and held her, while the boat went further and further away, disappearing at last round the bend of the river. Everybody was angry with Lilla. Her two aunts took turns in scolding her. The people about commented on that "reckless child." The nurse shook her. All the way home she was made to feel that she had disgraced herself and all the others that made her world. Georgiana was carried away to the rooms of one of the aunts, who marched out with her as if the doll had been a gun, and she a soldier. Lilla was too tired to stand, and did not protest against the sentence that she should be undressed and stay in her room, although the sun was shining brightly. All the books were taken from the room, and the door closed. The sun sank down behind the hills beyond the river. The lights on the boats grew brighter and brighter As the darkness and the silence of Sunday evening in the country settled down, Lilla stood, feeling that never again would there be light and sunshine and love in the world. There would always be darkness, silence, loneliness, frowns. She had not cried. A great lump in her throat seemed to make it hard to breathe. She stood leaning against the window, wondering how she could bear it, when the door opened, there was a quick step in the room, and Lilla felt herself held close in some one's arms. She looked up in her father's face.

"My own little girl!" she heard, in the sweetest voice to her on earth.

Lilla's papa had left the boat at the first landing down the river, and driven back to her.

Though the moon hung low in the west, and the stars were giving but feeble light, the whole world seemed filled with brightness; there was nothing now but joy and song.

Georgiana slept in her usual place that night, and the next day Lilla went back to the city with her father.

Fire-Engine Horses

The children who live in large cities have seen, rushing through the street at times, the fire-engines, hose-carriages, and hook-and-ladder carriages on the way to a fire. The horses, usually three abreast, are a beautiful sight as they pull with all their might the vehicles that are used to put out a fire and to rescue people and property.

The horses and the men have to be trained to their work. The horses have to go to school, have to have teachers, before they can be of use in the Fire Department. Some of the horses are quick to learn, and some are indifferent. If one of the horses does not become interested, after a certain time he is rejected, and another horse is put in his place. Only bright, intelligent, active horses would be of use in the Fire Department.

The horses are well cared for. There is a doctor in charge, who sees to it that new horses are not overworked in the training.

The horses who are trained sometimes become ill, or are injured; then the best-trained horse is sent to take his place until he gets well. That is the way the horses from the school get their experience, and, finally, regular work. The horses are trained to do certain things when certain bells ring. You know that the first effort of the firemen after the fire-alarm bells ring is to get to the fire as soon as possible. So the horses must learn to make certain movements in response to certain sounds, that they may take their places before the engines and carriages on time.

When once harnessed and on the street, it is delightful to watch them at their work. Recently a fire-engine was coming one morning through an East Side street in New York. A block ahead of the engine was a man on a bicycle. The engine came nearer and nearer; the people called and gesticulated, but the man kept on. The horses quivered and grew more and more excited as they came nearer the man. As the engine passed the man he was close to the curb. When once past him, the horses threw up their heads and acted as if they had escaped a danger. They knew the man should have left the street clear.

From Alaska

There are twin sisters, Eskimos, in Brooklyn. They are six years old. Lakismer, which means "one of two," is the name of one little sister; "Artmarbroke," which means "like a little fish," the name of the other. These little girls were born in the northern part of Alaska, one of the parts of Alaska furthest away from white people. A reindeer station was established at a place called Port Clarence. These reindeer were not intended for the use of that generous gentleman we call Santa Claus, but were meant for food for the people. The winter was very severe, and in spite of every effort many people suffered because of hunger. After a severely cold week, one day there came to the station an Eskimo woman with her baby on her back. The mother was hungry. She put her baby on the floor, and made the men understand that she wanted to leave it with them, she could not feed it. The mother told them it was one of twins. One of the gentlemen agreed to take the baby girl and keep it for his own. Four years after the same gentleman adopted the other twin. He wanted both, and was very glad when it seemed right for him to have the other twin sister. Since then these little girls have been taught together. They speak English, they dance and sing, and are very active. These little girls are to be educated, and sent back to Alaska as teachers.

People without Chairs

The people of some countries, when they rest, squat down on their heels, or sit flat, crossing their legs like Turks. If you try to sit in either of these positions you grow very tired, and you would doubtless feel very sorry for any one you saw sitting long in such a position. A negro of South Africa sits down with his knees raised and his hands clasped about them, and he will do this where there are stumps of trees and roots all about, on which he might sit. A traveler in the Eastern countries says that when a native visits a white man living in the region who has chairs, the native, for the sake of being polite, will sit on a chair for a short time, and then he will ask the privilege of sitting on the floor to rest. That is, the people of every country have acquired certain habits of resting, and resting would not be possible except in their own way.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Home Club

Women and Civil Service Reform

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association is but little over a year old. It has been placed before the community in its right attitude, that of educator, not agitator. The Executive Board of the Auxiliary, in conjunction with the League for Political Education, announced last fall a series ot lectures by the leading exponents of Civil Service Reform in this country. These lectures have closed. The Executive Board voted to present a paper before the Charter Commissioners. The fundamental principle for the administration of the departments advocated by the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association was that of lengthening the Mayor's term of office and protesting against fixed terms of office for the heads of departments. The committee in the paper presented declared that the fixed term of office will prevent the securing of the men of expert knowledge and ability such as the importance of these offices demands. It was interesting to note the audience that had assembled on the day when Chapter IV. of the Charter was presented. This chapter has to do with the appointing of department heads, and while its provisions affected the lives of not less than three millions of people, less than one hundred assembled in the Council chamber to even listen to the arguments that would be presented. Of this few five women constituted a part, and these were, with the exception of one woman, officers of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association. Its President, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, read the paper standing in front of a bust of her great-grandfather, John Jay, and with the consciousness that she was filling the office of a loyal daughter to a loyal father. Mrs. Schieffelin's father was the first Civil Service Reform Commissioner appointed in the State of New York. One thought of the sacred minority as one looked about the chamber. When women who shrink from public notice so far put their own feelings and self-consciousness out of sight as to appear at a public hearing in a matter that they believe concerns the moral good of the community, then one has no reason to be discouraged as to the outcome of this Republic.

The Woman's Auxiliary announces a course of lessons to be given on Monday afternoons at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, beginning January 18, by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, whose work in behalf of Civil Service Reform and whose knowledge of the subject place her in the front rank of public benefactors. Full information in regard to the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association may be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, 28 East Ninth Street, New York. That Civil Service Reform is a subject which needs only to be known to be interesting has been proven this winter. A club of tenement-house women voted to send two delegates to the lectures on Civil Service Reform under the above-named society, the club to pay the expenses of the delegates, and the delegates to make reports to the club. The result of this effort has been that that club has voted to devote the fourth Thursday in the month to the consideration of Civil Service Reform in order that they may understand it. Mrs. Lowell will base her lectures on Dorman B. Eaton's "Civil Service in Great Britain: A History of Abuses and Remedies and Their Bearing upon American Politics."

Women's Clubs' Opportunities

In a recent issue of the Atlanta "Constitution" the leading editorial for the day was headed "A Word to the Women's Clubs." The editorial opens with the declaration that one of the most progressive and effective organizations in the city of Atlanta is its Woman's Club. The tribute is paid the club that its influence has been salutary upon the city's life, and the means of accomplishing much good. While admitting this, the editoria' states that the activities of the club have been directed along social and literary lines, and then asks the question, "Would it not be well for the club's topics to bear more directly upon Atlanta's material and domestic interests?" The suggestion is made that the members of the club might consider the advisability of making more extensive purchases in the home market; that by so doing they would encourage both the art and textile departments of the State; that the merchants, if encouraged by the women of the city, would bring to it the best the world has to offer. The same issue contained the announcement that the first night school for girls had been opened the night before in one of the missions of the city; that twenty-six girls applied for instruction, and that some of these had never attended school in their lives; that nearly all of these twenty-six girls were girls with families dependent on their labor, and they ranged from eight to sixteen years. Within a week the twenty-six pupils had increased to thirty-three. It would seem as though a city of the size of Atlanta should have provided opportunities for education for the girls compelled to earn their own living; and yet, when this statement is made, the women of New York must realize that in the city of New York there is no provision for the working-girls of the city to obtain an advanced education. The city maintains an evening high school for boys, but none for girls.

Certainly there is in the women's clubs of this country the material to regenerate the educational life of the communities in which they exist. It is a pity that so often much of the time spent is devoted to the consideration of subjects on which libraries already exist; that a woman should be encouraged to use up her vital and mental forces in preparing a paper on subjects that have already received the consideration of the masters of the art of expression. That very same group of women will know little, if anything, of the government of the city or community of which they are a part; they will lend their names to organizations of philanthropic and charitable work that are an absolute waste and often a menace to our civilization; and yet, from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lack of thought, from the habit of not going to the root of things, they cherish the belief that they are doing their duty. Organization is a watchword of the time in which we live. It is a pity that we could not change this and say, Organization after examination. Often organization, which involves money, time, and friction, could be saved if a little examination preceded the organization. Women are growing more helpful to community life every year. The increased number of college graduates who come as leaven to our social and intellectual life each year tends to raise the standards of work and of its execution. It is this leaven which will change the woman's club from the semi-social and semi-literary body to the active organization dealing with the practical questions of civilization. The influence that goes out from a woman's club cannot be estimated. Before a club of tenement-house mothers recently the subject of the municipal ownership of gas was discussed. The speaker, before she sat down, said: "I want every woman here who is willing to talk up this matter to her husband tonight to please raise her hand," when one of the members rose with an engaging smile and said, "That's not necessary; we tell them every word that is said when we get home." Probably this represents the result of the majority of women's clubs in this country, and it is because of this that their practical interest in the affairs of the community, their practical discussion of the affairs of the community, will tend to increase the sense of responsibility of the citizens.

Everybody knows that all law that goes on the statute-books in advance of educated public sentiment is a failure, and everybody knows that as soon as public sentiment is roused in favor of any act of legislation, whether it be on the statute-books or to be placed there, that law becomes of active value in the life of the community. As soon as women learn to deal carefully with the subject of legislation, watching its course through the daily papers, knowing why a law is passed, carefully studying the arguments advanced for and against it, and then bringing this knowledge for further discussion before the club, we shall cease to have in the community the passive citizen, that menace to American civilization.

School Luncheons

Two years ago the Boston School Board encouraged the establishment of cheap luncheons in the schools. Up to the present time this has been considered an experiment. It is now conceded that the experimental stage is passed, and that cheap, nutritious school luncheons are a success. The luncheons served cost five and ten cents. The management encourage the ten-cent luncheon. For ten cents soups are served, bread, butter, and crackers and a light cake, and ice-cream, fresh fruits, and milk or cocoa. In Somerville, Mass., luncheons are served that cost from two to ten cents. Two cents buys a glass of milk or a cup of cocoa and a sandwich made of good bread. The enemy of the cheap school luncheons is the pieman. In Boston the pieman's wagon is a daily visitor at the schools. In Fitchburg the cheap school luncheons are a success. At Manchester, N. H., the struggle between the pieman and the nutritious, cheap school luncheon managers was very severe, but the luncheon managers were triumphant, and the cheap, nutritive school luncheon is well established in that city. Good Government Club E, of New York City, which gives its attention to the public schools of the city and the school life of the children, has advocated that, under the new charter, saloons, tobacco and candy stores should not be located within two hundred feet of the schools.

Often a woman untrained in any direction except that of housekeeping and cooking is suddenly thrown on her own resources. It would be worth the experiment to put such a woman in charge of a small store in the vicinity of the schools in the poorer districts where luncheons from the New England Kitchen could be sold to the children. The truth is that preventive work that has no thrilling or picturesque side does not attract much money or capital. Selling nutritive food to little school-children, who are fed for the most part on bread and coffee, is, on the surface, commonplace, and not particularly interesting. If the children are starving, or there is any thrill about their experience, capital and help are forthcoming. To add to the nutritive food the element of refinement in the way the food is served comes when the intelligent people of the community realize the moral relation between beauty and every-day life. A bunch of flowers has been known to keep a clean tablecloth on the table as long as the flowers lasted. How can one know the desirability of that which is unknown? There is no use of driving from the vicinity of schools the candy-shops unless we put in their places a better thing to win the children's pennies. Pennies they have, and many of them. Train them to buy that which is at once attractive and palatable.

A New Municipal Organization

A Tree-Planting Association has been organized in New York City. The Association will be organized with twelve or more members on a block, who will form a local club under the Association. A tree-planting association may, in this city, fail to plant trees, but it certainly will encourage the planting of window-boxes, the fencing of unused lots, the painting of fences to the exclusion of posters, and the general care of the public street. Back yards will assume some relation to the general good of the community, and trees, vines, and flowers will find place in them. The children will be taught to care for the appearance of the block, and chalk-marks and other defacements will soon disappear, the result of new-born civic pride.

Bread and Milk Standards

The report to the Agricultural Department at Washington from New Jersey, based on recent investigations as to quality and quantity of the milk and bread supply of that State, indicates that a bread standard must be established. The report places the baker's profit for labor and distribution at 116 per cent. The cost of a barrel of flour is four dollars; the report states that 94 per cent. of other ingredients are added to the flour, making the cost to the consumer $10.74. The report states that the nutritive quality of the milk varied so greatly that it would be fairer to charge the consumer on the quality of the milk than to establish a uniform rate.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

SAID a young housekeeper, six months ago :

"I dread opening a new can of baking powder when that in the old is exhausted. So often the contents of the new box prove of indifferent quality ! I cannot understand why articles of the same brand should vary so much as do different boxes of baking powder. Some are good, others poor !"

"Have you ever used Cleveland's baking powder ? " asked a friend.

"No ; why ?"

"Because," was the reply, "after three years' steady use of it I have never found a can that was not thoroughly good and just what it pretended to be. Try it, my dear !"

The trial was so thoroughly satisfactory that the young housekeeper will now have no other brand but Cleveland's. She finds it gives uniform results.—*Household Talks.*

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's

BAKING POWDER

It does the work just right every time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Genuine only with Liebig This signature in blue

The first in the field and still unrivalled

The great chemist Baron JUSTUS VON LIEBIG made the first scientific effort to produce an extract of meat. The result of his efforts he gave to the world under the name of Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef, and to attest its genuineness he authorized this company to use his signature, now familiar to all the world, on the jars of this famous product. All other extracts of beef came later and are practically imitations of the great original, which is still

Unapproachable for purity, economy and fine flavor

For improved and economic cookery
For delicious, refreshing beef tea

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it ?

In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm, and your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's. Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues, and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and vitalizing the blood, builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach, and gives strength. No other medicine has such a record of cures. No other possesses the curative powers peculiar to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Twelve Magazine Numbers of The Outlook

DECEMBER, 1895—NOVEMBER, 1896

A handsome volume of eight hundred and twenty-five pages, containing over eight hundred pictures, bound in sage-green cloth, with gilt lettering. It includes the following features :

Kate Carnegie

By Ian Maclaren, the author of "The Bonnie Brier-Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne." This is the first complete novel written by Ian Maclaren.

The Higher Life of American Cities

Introductory article, by Theodore Roosevelt.
New York City, by Dr. Albert Shaw.
Boston, by Edward Everett Hale, D.D.
Philadelphia, by Talcott Williams.
Chicago, by Melville E. Stone.
New Orleans, by Grace King.
St. Louis, by the Rev. John Snyder, D.D.
Buffalo, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, D.D.

Illustrated Personal Sketches

Edward Everett Hale, by himself.
Clara Barton, by Myrtis Barton.
John Burroughs, by himself.
Alfred Austin, by Hamilton W. Mabie.
Frances E. Willard, by Lady Henry Somerset.
General William Booth, by Commissioner G. S. Railton, of London.
Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, by a Salvation Army Officer.
Harriet Beecher Stowe, by John R. Howard.
Bishop J. H. Vincent, by Dr. W. R. Harper.
Francis E. Clark, by J. W. Baer.
Sir George Williams (founder of the Y. M. C. A.), by Lord Kinnaird.

And about eighty other articles, besides two hundred pages of editorials, book reviews, and minor departments.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS, POSTPAID

THE OUTLOOK CO., 13 Astor Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW MULTIFLORA ROSES.

With seed of these new Roses, plants may be had in bloom in 60 days from time of sowing. Plant at any time. They grow quickly and flowers appear in large clusters, and in such quantity that a plant looks like a bouquet. Perfectly hardy in the garden, where they bloom all summer. In pots they bloom both summer and winter. From a packet of seed one will get Roses of various colors — white, pink, crimson, etc. — no two alike, and mostly perfectly double and very sweet. Greatest novelty this year. **Fresh Seed 25c.** per pkt. — or for **40c.** we will send

1 pkt. **New Multiflora Roses.** All colors.
1 " **Moss Verbena.** Exquisite novelty.
1 " **Japanese Chrysanthemum.** All colors.
1 " **Weeping Palm.** Highly ornamental.
2 " **Pansy,** 1 New Scarlet, 1 New Giant Mixed.
1 **Resurrection Plant.** A great curiosity.
1 bulb **Spotted Calla.** Exceedingly lovely.
1 " **Montbretia.** Intensely brilliant.
2 " 1 **Rain Lily,** 1 **Variegated Tuberose.**
6 " **Fancy Gladiolus.** All different colors.
10 " **Oxalis.** Mixed colors. Also,

Our great 144-page Catalogue, and the **MAYFLOWER Monthly Magazine** for a year (64 pages and colored plate each month, devoted to Flowers and Gardening). Worth $1.50, but for trial

All the above for 40 cts., postpaid.

Or send us **10c.,** and the names of 5 or 10 people who cultivate flowers and purchase seeds or plants and we will mail you pkt. Rose Seed and Catalogue.

OUR CATALOGUE **of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Rare New Fruits** is the finest ever issued: profusely illustrated. Several colored plates, 144 pages. Sent FREE to any who order or who expect to, later.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

What's expected of a Dress Shield?

Mainly to protect the fabric from perspiration. But when the shields are heavy and cumbersome or give out an offensive odor, "the remedy worse than the disease."

OMO

Dress Shields

fill every requirement and have no objectionable features. A 25c. trial pair will prove it.

OMO Mfg. Co.

394 Canal St., New York

No other lamp-chimneys a quarter so good as Macbeth's; or cheap in the long run.

You want the right shape besides. We'll send you the Index; free.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

Pale and Thin

people get vigorous and increase in weight from

Somatose

A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

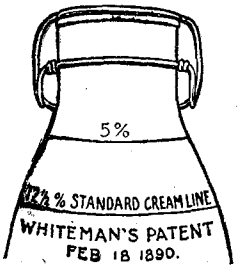
It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken dry, or in milk, water, etc.

At druggists, in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Also the following combinations, Somatose-Biscuit, Somatose-Cocoa, Somatose-Chocolate — each containing 10 per cent. Somatose. Very convenient and palatable preparations.

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

Milk Adulteration



is easily detected if the milk is delivered in

Whiteman's Standard Indicating Milk Jars.

Let the milk stand long enough for the cream to rise and a glance shows its quality. Order a dozen and give to your dealer as needed. Have him bottle the milk at farm. Price $2.00 per doz.

A. V. WHITEMAN,
144 Chambers Street, New York City.

A Matter of Taste

That people who have tried different chocolates prefer

WHITMAN'S Instantaneous Chocolate

to all others. It is distinctively delicious—distinctively pure.

Your grocer has it in 1 lb. and ½ lb. tins.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Philada.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCIAL

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

A.D. 1810

Office, Company's Building,
308 & 310 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York

Mutual Life Building, 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, August Belmont, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Alexander E. Orr, Walter G. Oakman, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

HOLDERS OF MORTGAGES
OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE
IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

(Especially those holding securities negotiated by The Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company, and The Lombard Investment Company.) We have special facilities for the collection of Mortgages and for the care and sale of Real Estate.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR SECURITIES.

DAKIN & WALKER 300-301 Vanderbilt Building Tacoma, Washington

CHEQUE BANK CHEQUES

WHY
YOU SHOULD USE
Cheque Bank Cheques
WHEN TRAVELING

is all told in complete form in circular which will be sent you upon application.

Agency of the U. S. Cheque Bank, L'd
FREDERICK W. PERRY, Manager,
40 and 42 Wall St., N. Y.

DO YOU KNOW? LIFE ANNUITIES

are wonderful promoters of health, happiness, and long life. They banish care. They double the income of elderly people during life. They provide the highest possible security. Address (stating age)
B. G. CARPENTER, 256 Broadway, New York

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

102 Fulton st., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and price. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first class. Largest house in the world. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free.

Van Camp's Boston Baked Pork and Beans

Prepared with tomato sauce. Ever ready, palatable hot or cold.
Choicest beans, juicy meat. Three sizes.
Send 6c for sample can.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Send for booklet; postal card will do.

A mission society at Haifa, Mt. Carmel, Palestine, make for their support and send to this country,
CARMEL SOAP. It is made from the sweet olive oil so plentiful in that country, and is an absolutely safe soap for toilet and nursery, at moderate price. Sold by druggists and grocers.
Imported by **A. Klipstein & Co., New York.**

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE "BLYMYER" BELLS
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM &C
Catalogue with 2500 testimonials. Prices and terms FREE.

SEEDS
Complete Catalogue of Best Seeds that Grow FREE to any address.
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Recreation Department, The Outlook

We received a letter the other day asking why we wanted to furnish Outlook readers with information when they were planning a trip. The writer wondered where our profit was, as we rendered the service freely. He felt that we made him pay for the service somehow. We do. The reason why we are glad to have every reader of The Outlook use the facilities of the Recreation Department is because we want to do all we can for subscribers to The Outlook, who in paying for The Outlook pay for the privilege of using this Department.

Another way in which we are paid for our work in this direction lies in the fact that those receiving information are apt to tell others, who in this way may become acquainted with The Outlook for the first time.

Let us again repeat our invitation to all Outlook readers to make use of the Recreation Department when they desire any information respecting routes of travel or hotel accommodations. The requests will be gladly received, and answered by early mail.

Recreation Department, The Outlook, 13 Astor Place, New York.

A Favorite Train Restored

Commencing Monday, January 18, train for Boston will leave Grand Central Station at 12 noon, due Boston 5:40 P.M. The 11 A.M. train will be discontinued.

TRAVEL

Grand Winter Cruise

TO

Bermuda, West Indies, Venezuela, and Mexico

BY THE AMERICAN S. S. OHIO

Sailing from New York Feb. 6, 1897

For Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY
6 Bowling Green, New York

For the Winter go to Bermuda

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

For Winter Tours go to West Indies

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For further particulars apply to A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents for Quebec S.S. Co., L't'd, 39 Broadway, or THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Special Florida Tour

Two weeks, Feb. 9, including Old Point Comfort, Southern Pines, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, etc. Address **HONEYMAN'S PRIVATE TOURS**, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Travel

A TRIP TO JAMAICA

the Queen of West Indian Islands

BY THE

ATLAS LINE

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New York

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
—Delightful Ocean Trips to the Ports of Texas, Georgia, Florida.—Tourists' Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Texas, Colorado, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida, &c. Our 64-page "Satchel Handbook" mailed free. C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N.Y.

EUROPE

Holy Land & Egypt

A BIBLE STUDENTS' PILGRIMAGE

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Rev. JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.

Will leave New York, February 13th, 1897, by the Hamburg-American Express steamer Normannia, visiting the points of interest in Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, the Levant, Italy, etc., etc. An exceptional opportunity for visiting scenes dear to the Bible student at a reasonable rate.

Apply for programme to Rev. JESSE L. HURLBUT, Methodist Book Room, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, or to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, N.Y.

Europe

HOME IN AN ENGLISH RECTORY

A clergyman and his wife, occupying a larger house than necessary for their own family, will be glad to receive one or two children as companions to their own, or a paying guest, wishing to spend a time in England in one of the most beautiful parts of Yorkshire, near the moors; bracing but not chilly air, lovely scenery, horse and carriage, and all the comforts of a well-established home. Highest references both in England and America. Address in the first instance for particulars, F. W. S., P. O. Box 1,120, New York City.

European Winter Resort

INNSBRUCK, TYROL, AUSTRIA

1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate; center for Sleighing Excursions; fine University, Hospital, etc.

HOTEL TIROL *(Open all the year)* Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished; superior cuisine; modern conveniences. Best references. Reduced rates in winter. Illustrated pamphlets on application. Carl Landsee, Prop'r.

EUROPEAN TOURS

15th Year. Terms reasonable. Parties limited. Conducted by **DR. and MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Bahama Islands

Royal Victoria Hotel

Nassau, Bahama Islands

Now Open

A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER

S. S. MORTON, Proprietor and Manager

Steamer leaves Miami, Florida, 3 times a week. 12 hours' sail.

The Outlook will furnish full information. Cable address, Morton, Nassau, N. P.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequaled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

MEXICO

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining-cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Other tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica. Round the World, &c.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets at lowest rates to all parts of the world.

Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
31 E. FOURTEENTH ST., LINCOLN BUILDING, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

296 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
1005 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
250 ARCADE BUILDING, CLEVELAND

Bermuda
Nassau
Jamaica

Write to the Recreation Department of The Outlook if you desire to visit any of these places. We will gladly send information as to routes, sailings, and hotel accommodations. No charge is made.

THE OUTLOOK, 13 Astor Pl., New York

Bermuda

BERMUDA
THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Princess Hotel

This new and commodious hotel now open. For terms, circulars, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda, or OUTERBRIDGE & Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

District of Columbia

"The Hamilton"
Corner Fourteenth and K Streets
Washington, D. C.

A first-class family and transient hotel, modern in all its appointments. Beautifully located. Rates, $2.50 and $3.00 per day. American plan. BALL & POLLARD, Prop's.

Colorado

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.
The Antlers Illustrated book, describing Colorado Springs, sent on request by E. BARNETT, Proprietor.

Florida

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLA.
CLARENDON HOTEL

accommodates 150. Warm sulphur spring with bathing facilities. Circulars on application. HARRIS & APPLEGATE.

WINDSOR HOTEL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
ORVIS & MARTIN

EQUINOX HOUSE
Manchester, Vermont
F. H. ORVIS

Georgia

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
NOW OPEN

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address **WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.** N. Y. Representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Maryland

ELEGANT HOMELIKE
Hotel Altamont
Eutaw Place, Baltimore

Highest and healthiest situation on handsome boulevard. A charming spot to spend the winter. Southern climate. Advantages of a large city. Healthiest mode of steam heating in the world. A novel feature, **Sun parlor on top of house,** overlooking Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay. Send for descriptive pamphlet. European and American plans. C. WARNER STORK Prop.,

Massachusetts

DR. RING'S SANATORIUM
Arlington Heights Mass. Near Boston.
Thoroughly equipped. Delightful Home
For persons requiring Change, Rest, and Care

New Jersey

The Brentford

Cor. Madison Ave. and Sixth St., **Lakewood, N. J.** Now open. Address Miss A. M. MYERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Jersey

THE LENOX
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A first class small Hotel. Centrally located. All improvements. Rates moderate.
F. D. ROSECRANS.

THE MADISON
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Madison Ave. & First St. | Address Mrs. M. C. ROBBINS.

WINANS' COTTAGE
Fourth Street and Clifton Avenue,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Rates moderate. Write A. H. WINANS, Box 72.

WHY GO SOUTH?
An Ideal Winter Resort is at Your Doors

The Lakewood Among The Pines
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass-inclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS
RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

New York City

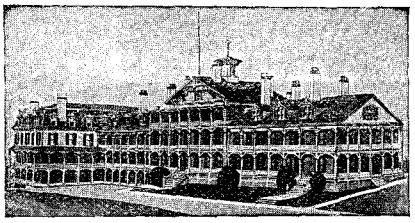
ST. DENIS
Broadway and 11th St.
NEW YORK
Opposite Grace Church. **European Plan**
Rooms $1.00 per Day and Upward
In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis.
The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its homelike atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisine and service, and its very moderate prices.
WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON.

Pennsylvania

Walter's Sanitarium
"The best is the cheapest."
In South-Eastern Penna. is the best
Walter's Park (near Reading), Pa.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON, BERMUDA
Open December until May
MEAD & BROOKS, - Managers

PINES—PINES—PINES—PINES
AIKEN, S. C.—The Highland Park



Now open. A high-class winter resort, accommodating 300. Driest climate east of the Rockies. Plenty of sunshine. Purest water. **Golf, Fox-Hunting, and Polo.** Write for book. Second season management of
PRIEST & EAGER, Aiken, S. C.

"UNTOUCHED BY THE FROST"
TROPICAL FLORIDA at
PUNTA GORDA
THE PUNTA GORDA, on Charlotte Harbor, accommodates 300. Now open. Tarpon fishing, shooting, boating, driving; 400 feet of veranda. Plenty of fruit. Special rates for the season. For pamphlet address
F. H. ABBOTT.

New York

Dr. Strong's Sanitarium
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
For health or rest. The appointments of a first-class Hotel. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites with baths. Massage, Electricity, all baths and health appliances. New Turkish, Russian, and Sulphur-Water baths. Dry tonic air, **Saratoga** Spring waters, and winter sports. Open all the year. Send for illustrated circular.

South Carolina

HOBKIRK INN, est. 1882, Camden, S. C. Dry, sunny, piney wood climate; little wind; warm house; sunny rooms; open fires; excellent cooking: ample grounds. House physician. References. Circulars.
F. W. ELDREDGE, Prop.

North Carolina

KENILWORTH INN
Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
This magnificent hotel, delightfully located in the mountains of Western North Carolina, has been leased to Messrs. Linsley & Kittredge. The hotel is newly and elegantly furnished and carpeted; 30 porcelain baths added; has electric lights, steam heat, open fire places, elevators, and all its appointments are superior; good stables, and the best golf links in the South.
Through vestibule sleepers from New York. The management of this hotel will be most liberal. For booklets and further particulars address Messrs. LINSLEY & KITTREDGE. N. B.—Mr. Linsley was the successful proprietor of the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
New York Office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

THOSE answering advertisements appearing in The Outlook will confer a favor upon the advertiser as well as the publisher by mentioning this publication.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Virginia

The Hygeia Hotel

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Recently improved and beautified, now the most complete, homelike and comfortable resort hotel between N. Y. and Florida.

Spacious and delightfully situated rooms, elegant private suites. Finest plumbing and perfect drainage. Circulars of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

F. N. PIKE, Prop'r.
A. C. PIKE, Mgr.

Wanted

information about First-Class Private Boarding-Houses

Although the Recreation Department is well supplied with information as to many hundreds of boarding-houses, it would be glad to hear from any reader concerning any first-class private house, wherever located, that he may know of personally. This information would be greatly appreciated by other Outlook readers. Address RECREATION DEPT., THE OUTLOOK, 13 Astor Pl., New York.

EDUCATIONAL

New York City

Schermerhorn's Teachers' Agency

Oldest and best known in U. S. Established 1855. **3 East 14th St., N. Y.**

The Misses Ely's School for Girls

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
85th and 86th Streets, New York

Teachers College NEW YORK, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH ST., WEST. **—Department of the Kindergarten.** Three distinctive features: (3) High standards of attainment and admission,—an inducement to women of education, refinement, and executive power. A preparatory course giving specific preparation for the Kindergarten Department. (See adv. in Outlook for April 8 and 25.) WALTER L. HERVEY, President.

New York City

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES in connection with the N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children advertises for probationers. The full course is two years. Applicants must be within the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five years, and may address the Directress of Nurses, No. 5 Livingston Place, New York City.

California

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Cal.—Full College courses leading to degrees of B.A., B.L., B.S. Degrees recognized by University of California and other similar graduate schools. Thirty-five miles from Los Angelos. An Academic course. Preparatory school preparing for all institutions connected with the College. Address C. G. BALDWIN, President.

Massachusetts

The Cambridge School

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LOWELL, MASS.

ROGERS HALL SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS

A pleasant and attractive home. Careful training and individual attention. Health of the first importance. Apply before Feb. 1 to
Mrs. E. P. UNDERHILL, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

(1869)

MANLIUS, N. Y.

A select Military Boarding School, under the visitation of the War Department, and the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

President,
BISHOP F. D. HUNTINGTON, S.T.D
Superintendent,
COL. WM. VERBECK, N. G. N. Y.
Chaplain, REV. A. C. CLARKE.
Commandant,
LIEUT. J. K. THOMPSON, U. S. A

Next term begins January 6th, 1897. For information apply to Superintendent.

New Hampshire

COLBY ACADEMY NEW LONDON, N. H.
$200 to $250 a Year. Co-educational. 44th Year. *Send for Catalogue.*
REV. GEO. W. GILE, PRESIDENT

Ohio

1020 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio
MISS MITTLEBERGER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Prepares for all Colleges open to women. Second term begins February 3, 1897.

Pennsylvania

Walnut Lane School

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 23d. Academic and College Preparatory courses.
Mrs. T. B. RICHARDS, Prin.
Miss S. L. TRACY, A.M., Associate

SUBSCRIBERS' WANTS

PARIS, RUE DE LA CHAISE, 24.—A French lady, Professor at the Lycée Racine, receives young ladies wishing to study. All the advantages of a refined and comfortable home are offered. Pleasant house. Very healthy quarter. From $500 to $700. Apply to Mlle. GOUNIAULT.

A YOUNG WOMAN would like a position as housekeeper for elderly couple, or as companion and care-taker of an invalid or child. Willing and competent. No objection to country or travel. Address (Miss) PERNETA PADDOCK, care J. H. Sipple, Brighton, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, about 30, an experienced double-entry bookkeeper, desires situation. Familiar with office detail, and competent to take entire charge of office work. For the past 10 years have held a responsible position with one firm. Address No. 2,567, care The Outlook.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER residing in the country near Philadelphia could furnish comfortable home to one or two young girls, and give careful instruction in all English branches. Address Box 43, Radnor, Pa.

WANTED—A capable woman willing to assist a mother in housework and care of children. Good home and wages. A true helper is desired. Address "COUNTRY," No. 2,591, care The Outlook.

WANTED—An energetic man of broad culture and wide experience to take charge of a Presbyterian school for girls in September, 1897. Small capital required. Address G. L., No. 2,587, care of The Outlook.

WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman, a position as housekeeper or mother's assistant. Country preferred. Best of references. Address A. B., P. O. Lock Box 153, Elmira, N. Y.

FAIR OAKS, CALIFORNIA. Healthful, Beautiful, Delightful, Profitable.

We are seeking Christian people with means, who wish good society in a **Temperance Community**, and who will build good homes. No place is more attractive for such than **FAIR OAKS.** A piece of this land planted to **Oranges, Olives, Lemons, Almonds** or other of the valuable fruits and nuts which it produces to the greatest perfection, will rapidly enhance in value and, as the years roll by, yield a safe, sure and ample income.

Send 10 cts. for a handsomely illustrated 100-page book which tells all about the State and Fair Oaks. **Farm, Field and Fireside Homeseekers' Dept., Chicago, Ill.**

Sacramento, Cal. or, Mills Building, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Illustrated Magazine Number for February

will appear under date of February 6, and will contain, in addition to its usual comprehensive review of the world's affairs for the preceding week, the second installment of

THE STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE
By JUSTIN McCARTHY

In this installment we read about Gladstone as a student of law at Lincoln's Inn, about his bachelor breakfasts at the Albany, about his parliamentary and official successes, and about the accession of Queen Victoria. A chapter is devoted to a discussion of Gladstone's first book, "The State in its Relations with the Church," and then follows an account of Gladstone's marriage. Much space is devoted to an explanation of the resignation of the young statesman from Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet. Among the twenty-four illustrations, those which will attract most notice are an exquisite reproduction from Richmond's beautiful portrait of Mrs. Gladstone and her sister, Lady Lyttelton, and a picture representing the two young ladies at archery. They were married the same day at Hawarden Church. A fine view of the Church and views of the old and new castles at Hawarden are given.

THE SCHUBERT CENTENARY
By KENYON WEST

On January 31, 1797, "the immortal melodist" Franz Schubert was born in the Lichtenthal suburb of Vienna, and the hundredth anniversary of that event will be fittingly celebrated by the appearance of an article on Schubert by the well-known critic, Kenyon West. It will be accompanied by several illustrations.

A STORY BY I. ZANGWILL: "The Jewish Messenger"
A STORY BY RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON: "Ephe"

Of these two stories, that by Mr. Zangwill is one of his most characteristic studies of Jewish life, full of humor and sympathy; that by Mr. Johnston is an original and striking character-sketch. It forms one of the series of short stories of American life which THE OUTLOOK will publish throughout the year in its Magazine Numbers.

AN EVOLUTIONIST'S THEOLOGY
By LYMAN ABBOTT

The sixth of the series of nine articles on this general subject has for its title, "Redemption by Evolution."

DETROIT: A MUNICIPAL STUDY
By the Hon. HAZEN S. PINGREE

In this article Mayor Pingree sets forth what has been accomplished during his administration, and incidentally pictures some of the difficulties an anti-monopoly Mayor must expect to encounter. A portrait and several other illustrations will accompany this article.

There will also be other important articles. The subscription price of The Outlook is $3 a year in advance.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 13 Astor Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE CENTURY CO'S NEW HYMN BOOK

"In Excelsis"

IDEAL YET PRACTICAL

Constructed upon modern lines and containing a superb selection of hymns and tunes,—one or more tunes for each hymn. The result of years of experience,—a development,—a natural selection. Contains 200 pages more than most similar books. New type, fine paper. Published by

THE CENTURY CO.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

May we send you a sample copy at the quantity price, $1.35, postpaid? Money refunded if you do not keep the book,—we want only to have it *seen*.

Returnable sample copies free to pastors and music committees.

NOW READY! A NEW BOOK BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIBBONS.

THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST,

Companion to "Faith of Our Fathers," and "Our Christian Heritage."

They are the best books to put in the hands of those who want to know what the Church teaches. *The Picayune, New Orleans.*

Cloth, $1. Cloth gilt, $1.25.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., Baltimore and New York.

Sacred Songs No. 1

By Sankey, McGranahan, and Stebbins

IS THE BEST ONE YET!

Messrs. MOODY, SANKEY, CHAPMAN, MUNHALL, DIXON, and others use it.

$25 per 100; add 5c. a copy if ordered by mail

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.

Chicago House, 215 Wabash Ave. 76 E. 9th St., New York.

THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE

By REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

A Course of 14 Lectures on this subject is now being delivered at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evenings. These lectures are exciting great interest and will command the attention of all readers and Bible students. We will furnish in pamphlet form complete reports of the course, together with suggested Bible readings, for one dollar. On receipt of price, copies of the lectures already delivered will be mailed at once, postpaid, and the rest weekly as they appear. Address

Miss L. L. WHITLOCK, 145 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREAT LIBRARIES

The three most important events in the library world for 1897 will be the completion of the great new Congressional Library at Washington, the dedication of the Chicago new Public Library Building, and the consolidation in New York of the Astor and Lenox Libraries with the Tilden Trust. The Outlook will give extended and interesting treatment to each subject.

MR. F. HOPKINSON SMITH

the popular story-teller, book-lover, and artist, has written a thoroughly readable article on the Congressional Library, and has painted for The Outlook four views of the splendid structure, which will be reproduced with great care.

DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS

now of the Astor Library, who will have charge of the New York Consolidated Library, will describe the plans and scope of that great undertaking.

RABBI EMIL HIRSCH, Ph.D.

Professor of Semitics in the University of Chicago, and a bibliophile and philologist of high repute, will tell what Chicago has done and is doing for students and book-lovers.

The Standard American Brand : : : : Established 1860

SPENCERIAN

DROP US A LINE

If you wish to select a STEEL PEN suitable for your handwriting

Sample Card SIXTEEN PENS, different patterns, for every style of writing, including the VERTICAL SYSTEM, sent prepaid on receipt of TEN CENTS.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
450 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Enameline

The Modern STOVE POLISH.

Produces a JET BLACK enamel gloss. Dustless, Odorless, Labor Saving. 5 and 10 cent boxes. Try it on your Cycle Chain.

J. L. PRESCOTT & CO., NEW YORK.

1849 ~VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE~ 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE - - and your Choice } One packet either **Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory,** or **Pansy Choice mixed,** for **15 CTS.** Two packets **25c.,** three packets **30c.** Full retail price 45 cts.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the **Guide** and **One packet of Seeds** (named above) for **25 cents.**

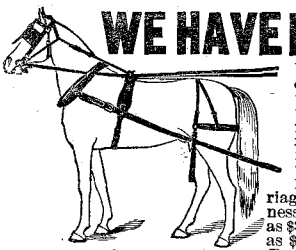
Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of **Flower Seeds free**

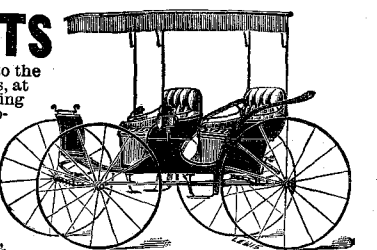
JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

WE HAVE NO AGENTS



but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.



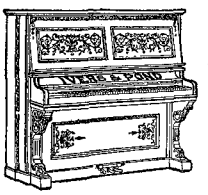
No. 37½. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

KINDERGARTEN and School Supplies at SCHERMERHORN'S, 3 E. 14th St., N. Y. *Send for catalogue.*

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hiscox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proofs **FREE**



Ivers & Pond PIANOS

Easy Payments.

There's no one in this country so far away that he cannot obtain an IVERS & POND piano on easy payments; and if no dealer sells them, we will send a piano on approval and pay railway freights both ways if unsatisfactory. We will send our catalogue, prices and full information about our EASY PAYMENT PLAN upon application.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,
114 Boylston Street, Boston.

A mission society at Haifa, Mt. Carmel, Palestine, make for their support and send to this country,

CARMEL SOAP. It is made from the sweet olive oil so plentiful in that country, and is an absolutely safe soap for toilet and nursery, at moderate price. Sold by druggists and grocers.

Imported by **A. Klipstein & Co., New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED